The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 8925 號五十二零千八第 日七初月八年未癸緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1883. 五拜禮 號七月九港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

THE SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG 7SEP83

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 5, Vorwaerts, German steamer, 611, Boysen, Hoihow 4th September, General.—Wieler & Co.
September 5, Olympia, German steamer, 788, E. Christiansen, Saigon 1st Sept., Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
September 5, Nam-yian, French steamer, 435, A. Garceau, Haiphong 3rd Sept., General.—A. R. Marty.
September 6, Laertes, British str., 1,391, R. F. Scale, London 22nd July, and Singapore 31st Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
September 6, Fokien, British steamer, 508, Harris, Swatow 6th Sept., General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
September 6, Stosch, German frigate, G. von Buchholtz, Shanghai 1st Sept.
September 6, Yersin, Chinese steamer, 754, Deegan, Canton 6th Sept., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
September 6, Chinkiang, British steamer, 799, S. M. Orr, Canton 6th September, General.—Siemssen & Co.
September 6, Lutin, French g-bt., from a cruise.
September 6, Ping-on, British steamer, 574, A. A. McCaslin, Pakhoi 2nd Sept., and Hoihow 4th, General.—Russell & Co.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office.
September 6th.
Duburg, German str., for Swatow.
Fu-yew, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
Kwangtung, British str., for Swatow.
Mongkut, British str., for Swatow.
Don Juan, Spanish str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

September 6, Glenlyon, British steamer, for Singapore.
September 6, Saltee, French steamer, for Haiphong.
September 6, Ava, French steamer, for Europe, &c.
September 6, Lee-yuen, Chinese steamer, for Swatow.
September 6, Phra C. C. Klao, British str., for Swatow.
September 6, Fu-yew, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
September 6, Mongkut, British steamer, for Swatow.
September 6, Kwangtung, British steamer, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Laertes*, str., from London, &c.—Mrs. Richardson, and Mr. Gusack, and 176 Chinese, from Singapore.
Per *Nam-yian*, str., from Haiphong.—59 Chinese.
Per *Olympia*, str., from Saigon.—24 Chinese.
Per *Vorwaerts*, str., from Hoihow.—80 Chinese.
Per *Fokien*, str., from Swatow.—118 Chinese.
Per *Ping-on*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—10 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., for Foochow.—Mr. A. C. Marshall.
Per *Saltee*, str., for Haiphong.—2 Europeans and 5 Chinese.
Per *Lee-yuen*, str., for Swatow.—6 Chinese.
Per *Glenlyon*, str., for Singapore.—6 Chinese.
Per *Ava*, str., from Hongkong.—For Saigon.—Messrs. Moise Lacote and V. Damarety, and two Chinese. For Singapore.—One Chinese. For Madras.—Mrs. J. Brander. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Thos. Gettius, Caldecott D. Smith, and Jose Maurin. From Shanghai.—For Singapore.—Mr. John Allerich. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Pehlberg and child, and Mr. D. Robert Adams.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Olympia* reports the first two days light Southerly winds, afterwards fresh E. and N.E. winds.

The British steamer *Laertes* reports left Singapore on the 31st ult., and had fine weather up the China Sea.

The British steamer *Fokien* reports from Swatow to port experienced light variable winds with cloudy weather throughout. In Swatow strs. *Woosung*, *Kwangseng*, *Kong-Beng*, *Hungarian*, and *C. H. Kion*.

The British steamer *Ping-on* reports left Haiphong on the 2nd inst., the str. *Actie* and three Chinese men-of-war in port; arrived in Hoihow on the 3rd and left again on the 4th, str. *Welle* in port. Passed Hainan Head at 6.45 a.m., fresh E.N.E. wind and clear weather to St. John Island; then light N.E. wind to Macao; arrived at Macao at 4.40 p.m. on the 5th, left again on the 6th; arrived in port the same day at 1 p.m., rainy weather from Macao.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice).

Sarpedon (s.)	Shanghai	July 23
Mirzapore (s.)	Shanghai	July 24
Glenesgles (s.)	Foochow	July 26

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Maria	Cardiff	Mar. 8
Brambletye	Penarth	April 19
Arcka	Sunderland	April 25
Charles Bal	London	May 5
Silver Eagle	London	May 8
Gustav & Oscar	Penarth	June 1
Melbrex	Cardiff	June 7
Sachem	Cardiff	June 12
Comet	Penarth	June 23
Elizabeth	Penarth	July 1
H.M.S. Merlin	Plymouth	July 7
Jupiter	Cardiff	July 13
Cardiganshire (s.)	N'castle via London	July 17
Okeia	Hamburg	July 12
H.I.G.M.S. Stein	Plymouth	July 24
Antenor (s.)	Liverpool	July 25

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [1929

PORTLAND CEMENT.
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [1155

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [2

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH-CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling. Equivalent, at Exchange Five Shillings per Tael, or Taels 4,000,000 Shanghai Currency, In 5,000 Shares of £200, or Taels 800 each.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£250,000 Sterling, or Taels 1,000,000. Equal to £50 or Taels 200 per Share.

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:
F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
DAVID BRAND, Esq. (Messrs. Brand, Bros. & Co.)
J. A. HAWES, Esq. (Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.)
H. R. HEARN, Esq. (Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq. (Messrs. Lavers & Co.)
A. C. WESTALL, Esq. (Messrs. Carter & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
Secretary.—J. KENNARD DAVIS, Esq.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.
AGENCIES:
At all the principal Eastern and Australian Ports.
BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring and undertaking the assets, property, and business of the Company or Co-partnership at present known as the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and having its Head Office at Shanghai, China.

The annual net profits of the Company will be divided as follows:—

1.—In payment of Interest on the Paid-up Capital at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, to be a first charge on the profits until such time as the Reserve Fund has reached £62,500 (or Taels 250,000), after which the interest to be increased to 12 per cent.
2.—In payment of a Bonus to Shareholders in proportion to the net Premiums contributed by them respectively during each year.
3.—In the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Reserve Fund of £125,000 (or Taels 500,000,) to be formed by yearly appropriations as may be determined by the shareholders, after providing for the payment of interest as above, and a return to contributing shareholders of not less than 20 per cent on their net premiums.

The Reserve Fund will be invested separately from the general funds of the Company, and the interest accruing thereon will be distributed from time to time amongst the shareholders in proportion to the amount of Capital paid up on the Shares held by them.

A Revision of the Share List will take place at or towards the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Articles of Association to cancel, withdraw, or call in at those periods all or any of the shares held by shareholders who have not contributed Premiums, or whose contributions during the preceding three years shall in the opinion of the Directors have been insufficient, or whose holdings it may for other reasons be deemed advisable to terminate or reduce.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation will receive at least three months' notice of the intention of the Directors to cancel, withdraw, or call in all or any of their shares, and unless in the meantime they shall have sold the said share or shares to some person approved by the Directors and accepted as the transferee, they shall on the expiry of such notice, surrender their scrip certificates for cancellation, and will thereupon become entitled (so far as the financial position of the Company will admit) to a return of the capital paid up on the said share or shares, and to a proportionate share for the current year in the Reserve Fund, profits, dividends, and other benefits of and in the Company (if any) when the same shall become payable.

The "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" will be wound up as from 31st December, 1883, and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," will commence on 1st January, 1884. There will thus be no cessation of operations whatever, and the business will be taken over as that of a going concern.

A preferential allotment of shares in the Company will be offered to Shareholders in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" registered as such on 31st December, 1883, in the proportion of five shares for each one held by them. Any shares not so allotted, together with such shares as are equivalent in the proportion of five to one to the Shares in the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY about to be called in on the Revision of the Shares List of that Company, which takes place this year in accordance with the Deed of Settlement thereof, will be available for allotment by the Directors of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."

Applications for shares from firms or individuals desirous of obtaining an interest in the Company *whether shareholders in the* "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" *or not*, should be in the form subjoined, and addressed to the Head Office direct or through the Branches and Agencies of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and will be received in Shanghai and London until 30th September, 1883.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the Head Office, and at the Branches and Agencies of the Company.

Copies of the Agreement entered into between the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," also the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association, will be open for inspection at the Head Office of the Company.
Shanghai, 25th May, 1883.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,
............hereby request that you will allot to............shares in the above named Company, and............hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to............upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the 25th day of May, 1883, and subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, and to pay the first call of £50 or Taels 200 per share, and the balance of £150 or Taels 600 thereon, when required to do so, and............authorize you to register............as the holder............of the said shares.
Name in full............
Address in full............
Description............
Date............
Signature............
[1048

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from this Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's Store.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
The new PROMENADE PORTRAITS are now taken daily.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [62

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...$5,000,000.	
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES... 926,765.62.	$5,926,765.62.
RESERVED FUND...$2,500,000.	
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES... 698,336.43.	$3,198,336.43

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—WM. REINERS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gültzow, Esq.	F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.	M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq.	W. H. Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
8] Hongkong, 25th August, 1883.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY UNDER CHARTER	£1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
J. MELVILLE MATSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [9

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from Hongkong Mr. ARTHUR SPENCER GARFIT has been appointed Acting Secretary.
By Order,
W. H. RAY, Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1883. [1644

NOTICE.

HAVING taken Mr. JAMES LYON EDWARDS into Partnership with me, from this date my business will be conducted under the style of VAUCHER & EDWARDS.
A. E. VAUCHER.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [1630

NOTICE.

WE Have this day admitted Mr. DE WESTLEY LAYTON as a Partner in our Firm.
BAIN & Co.
Taiwanfoo, 1st September, 1883. [1636

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co will conduct our business at this port, and all communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this port for our line of Steamers.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [1449

NOTICE.

WE have this day transferred to Mr. A. W. BAIN our Agencies at Takow and Taiwanfoo, which will henceforth be conducted by him, on his own account.
J. C. ELLES & Co.
Amoy, 1st July, 1883. [1290

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, I have this day established myself at Takow and Taiwanfoo under the style of BAIN & Co.
A. W. BAIN.
Taiwanfoo, Formosa, 1st July, 1883. [1291

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port and in Formosa under the style of J. C. ELLES & Co.
Mr. FRANCIS CASS is authorized to sign the Firm.
JAMES C. ELLES.
Amoy, 1st May, 1883. [961

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.
Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8.50 per Case.
PUSTAU & Co.,—Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. [1453

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE Hundred to Six Hundred Tons COKE and COAL TAR in lots to suit from one ton upwards.
CHOY CHEW,
230, Praya West.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [668

FOR SALE.

BEST QUALITY OF
GOLDEN GATE AND WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from San Francisco.
PONGEE SILK of all kinds.
Apply to
FUNG TANG,
of Hee Cheong Ching Hong,
42, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [1347

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1882.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, January, 1883.

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.
QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SALE OF JAPANESE PORCELAIN AND ENAMEL WARE, AND CURIOS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 8th September, 1883, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,
A FINE SELECTION OF
JAPANESE PORCELAIN WARE AND CURIOS,
Comprising:—
SATSUMA, MIACO, YEDDO, IMARI, SAITAMA and KANGA VASES, BOWLS, DISHES, PLATES, TEA and COFFEE SETS, BRONZE, ORNAMENTS, BRASS ENAMELLED PLATES and VASES, SILK SCREENS.
&c. &c. &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1883. [1653

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SWATOW.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Swatow, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 12th day of September Next, at 4 P.M., unless previously disposed of by private contract, the following:—
VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
on the Kakchio Side of Swatow,

Lot No. 1.—Comprising all that PROPERTY known as "BELLA VISTA" and consisting of a large and Commodious BUNGALOW built of Concrete girded with Iron, with Tile Roof, 80 feet by 50 feet, all Wood Work about the Doors, Windows, Hall, and Dining Room floor of Teakwood. The Rooms being large and well ventilated, consisting of Hall Drawing Room, Dining Room, Pantry and Store Rooms and Four Bedrooms. The Cookhouse, Servants and Gig Boys Quarters being separated from the building.—The Bungalow is situated in extensive Grounds consisting of Flower, Fruits, and Vegetable Gardens and full sized Lawn Tennis Ground, on the same Property is a large and commodious Godown 79 feet by 39 by 16 built of concrete with Tiled Roof. The Godown is well drained. The above Property has a measurement on the Eastern side, running North and South of 265 feet, and on the Western side 263 feet and has a frontage on the river of 270 feet and on the South boundary 304 feet.

Lot 2 adjoins Lot 1 and consists of a Valuable Piece of PROPERTY lately reclaimed from the foreshore and has a frontage of 220 feet along the River with a total area of 32,693 feet reclaimed, on which are erected three extensive Coal Sheds capable of storing about 5,000 tons of Coal; and a piece of mud flat on the Western side with an area of between 15,000 and 16,000 feet which can be reclaimed from the sea at will. The Owner of the above has the right to reclaim to the deep water of the River.

For Inspection of Plans and further Particulars, apply to
MORRIS & RAY.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1883. [1546

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE FRENCH BARQUE "SAINT IDEUC," Classed [illegible] in Veritas, 388 Registered Tons, built in 1876.
For Further Particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to
Messrs. CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1883. [1665

FOR SALE.

THAT large Piece of GROUND measuring about 50 mow and known as "Fernsicht," with buildings thereon, situated in Kalat in close vicinity to the business part of Swatow.
The BUILDINGS Comprise Senior and Junior HONG with the usual Outhouses, and are built in a most substantial manner, both being in perfect repair. They stand in beautifully laid out Grounds, shaded by groves of Bamboo, and command a fine view of the bay and shipping.
For Particulars, apply to
Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.,
at Hongkong and Shanghai,
or to
Mr. A. REIS at Swatow, Liquidator of Messrs. DIRCKS & Co.
Swatow, 28th August, 1883. [1622

FOR SALE.

THE VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES of Messrs. DIRCKS & Co., with Large Substantial Godowns, Offices, and a Dwelling House, with the usual Outhouses, and about 120 feet Water Frontage, situated in the Treaty Port of Swatow, adjoining the Imperial Maritime Customs, and measuring about 35 mow.
For Particulars, apply to
Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.,
at Hongkong and Shanghai,
or to
Mr. A. REIS at Swatow, Liquidator of Messrs. DIRCKS & Co.
Swatow, 28th August, 1883. [1623

FOR SALE

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE
CARTE D'OR, in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts.
Do. Do. 2 doz. Pints.
We state with pleasure that the brand of GEORGE GOULET & Co. has come up remarkably well during the past year, the quantity imported (7,127 Cases) being the 6th largest out of 30 Brands on the list; we wish this house a continuation of this well deserved prosperity.—(Extract from *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, January 10th, 1882.)

JUNG & Co.'s Choice Qualities
HOCK and MOSELLE,
from $5 to $15 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

JOHN HOPKINS & Co.—LONDON
"GLENGARRY" OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, $6 per Case.

JOURNU FRERES Celebrated CLARETS,
CHATEAU BELAIR, CHATEAU SOLLBERG.
PUSTAU & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [1270

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A GUNBOAT'S BATTERY of 3 30-POUNDERS DAHLGRENS STEEL RIFLED GUNS (of very long range); and 2 24-POUNDERS BRONZE HOWITZERS, all on carriages, with a quantity of Shot, Shell and Grape Shot. A Powerful STEAM LAUNDRY as good as new with about 5 tons of BAR SOAP; 3 New Gunboat's BOILERS, 20 H.P. each, tested to 180 lbs. to the square inch; 7 VERTICAL BOILERS, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 7 ENGINES, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 1 new CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, discharges 5,000 gallons of water per minute; 1 PORTABLE JIB CRANE 450 fathoms CHAIN CABLE, from ¾ to 2 inches, and a 5-Oared LIFE BOAT WHALER, by White of Cowes, as good as new.
For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
1920] Auctioneer, Queen's Road.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.
ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [30

TO LET.
NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.
Nos. 8 and 10, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1883. [29

ROOMS TO LET.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1883. [1601

TO LET.
THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [1450

TO BE LET.
NO. 2, ROSE VILLAS (Furnished.)
No. 1, ELGIN TERRACE, Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets.
Nos. 4 and 5, SEAVIEW, Elgin Street.
OFFICE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
GODOWNS.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1883. [1404

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1057

TO LET.
SPACIOUS GODOWN at BOWRINGTON, suitable for the Storage of Coal.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1883. [496

INTIMATIONS.

W. BREWER has just published an entirely NEW SERIES OF VIEWS OF CANTON.

NEW BOOKS.
BESANT'S LIFE OF PROFESSOR PALMER.
HAYDEN & SELWYN'S NORTH AMERICA.
DR. MILLER'S HEAVENLY BODIES.
FREEMAN'S CITIES & TOWNS OF ENGLAND.
SCOTT'S METEOROLOGY.
SPON'S DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING and SUPPLEMENT.
GILDER'S ICE PACK and TUNDRA.
A Large Selection of New Fancy Stationery.
NEW CHIT CASES and BOOKS.
POCKET KNIVES.
STONE ORNAMENTS.
And a number of Novelties.
27] W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

KELLY AND WALSH'S
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.
Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland, by Sir John Pope Hennessy.
Life of Alexander II. Emperor of Russia.
Pen and Pencil Sketchings, Reminiscences during 18 Years' Residence in Bengal, by W. H. Florio Hutchisson.
Walks in the Regions of Science and Faith, by Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Harvey Goodwin.)
Life of Handel, by W. S. Rockstro.
Scottish Characteristics, by Paxton Hood.
Gardiner's History of England, Vol. I.
George Sand, a Monograph, by Bertha Thomas.
North America, by Hayden & Selwyn (Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel.)
A History of London, by W. J. Loftie, 2 Vols.
Drary's Recreative French Grammar.
International Code of Signals—(1883 Edition.)
White's Naval Architecture.
Capt. Haye's Guide to Horse Training and Management.
Capt. Haye's Riding on the Flat and Across Country.
Needlework and Cutting Out, by Kate Stanley.
Froudes' Life of Carlyle.
Harley's Diseases of the Liver.
Holtham's Eight Years in Japan.
Lanman's Leading Men of Japan.
Fielding, by Austin Dobson—(English Men of Letters.)
Scraps from My Sabretasche, by G. C. Stent.
Idiomatic Dialogues in the Peking Colloquial, by F. H. Balfour.
26] KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

SUN SHING
DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.
SUN SHING. [1610

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
1815.—The year of our Establishment in Europe.
1847.—The year of our Establishment in China.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s **** COGNAC, the very best and oldest shipped
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s ***, ** COGNAC.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s INVALID'S PORT, old and thoroughly good
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s SHERRY W.S. the best wine of its kind in China.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Amoroso, Vino de Pasto, Vino Puro.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s CLARETS, Chateau Mouton; Larose, St. Estephe, &c.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Agents have for sale The "Royal Charter" Champagne—selected for the Queen.
The "Carlton" Whiskey—two qualities, 11 and 5 years old, guaranteed.
All these are kept in stock in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. Address for particulars: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., or Siemssen & Co., or Lane, Crawford & Co. at either place; and to Messrs. Bush Bros., Newchwang. [2061

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [22

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.
L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.
N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.
The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorized to receive Advertisements.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S.S. CO.'S S.S. "LAERTES," FROM LONDON.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 12th inst., for shipment per steamer "PATROCLUS."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1883. [1639

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "LAERTES," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 6th September, 1883.
Goods undelivered after the 12th Sept., 1883, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1883. [1639

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "SELEMBRIA," Captain Fowler, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW, the 5th instant.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 13th instant, or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1883. [1658

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

British bark "SILVER EAGLE," S. Richards, Master, FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored by the Undersigned at Consignees' risk and expense.
WIELER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [1641

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "MORAY," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [1628

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "GLENOGLE," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before ELEVEN A.M., TO-MORROW, the 1st September.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th September will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [1637

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributed during the Half-Year ended June 30th, 1883, on or before 15th September next, on which date the Accounts will be closed.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [1573

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED from this date their Office to No. 21, Praya Central, 1st Floor, Corner of Pottinger Street.
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [1643

PRYE RIVER DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER will be received up to Noon on SATURDAY, 15th September, 1883.
Letters to be addressed to
H. L. SMITH, Secretary.
Penang, 20th August, 1883. [1621

NOW READY.

"CANTONESE MADE EASY," a Book of simple sentences in the Cantonese Dialect with free and literal translations, and directions for the rendering of English Grammatical forms in Chinese and vice versâ."—By J. DYER BALL.
Price............$2.00.
Interleaved Copies............$2.50.
Also, by the same AUTHOR,
"Easy Sentences in the Hakka Dialect with a Vocabulary." Price $1.
The above works on Sale at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, W. BREWER'S and LANE CRAWFORD & Co.'s.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [1634

CHOICE PORCELAIN AND BRONZE CURIOSITIES,
ANCIENT AND MODERN
PIANOS, FURNITURE, PICTURES.
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
CASSUMBHOY,
Opposite City Hall. [550

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of HOUSE and SHIP COAL for sale in large and small quantities. Also several Strong and Commodious SMALL STEAMERS on hire for towing purposes, excursions, &c., &c., at extremely moderate rates. Apply to
HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882. [604

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [26

INTIMATIONS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for passing the Company's Steamers through the Suez Canal in Quarantine, thus avoiding any detention in EGYPT. The Homeward mails are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports prevents the landing of passengers, and those travelling by the Company's Steamers are advised to remain on board the vessel which calls at MARSEILLES en route—stopping a few hours only to discharge cargo—and proceed in her direct to LONDON, thus avoiding all quarantine delays and inconveniences. The passages of the steamers will be accelerated, and they will not call at MALTA or GIBRALTAR.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1883. [1676

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI *via* AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)
THE Company's Steamship "LAERTES," Captain Scale, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1883. [1639

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
THE Steamship "SELEMBRIA," Captain Fowler, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at DAYLIGHT, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1883. [1674

FOR SAIGON.
THE Steamship "EUROPA," will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1883. [1677

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.
THE Steamship "PING-ON," Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1883. [1675

A CARD.
PRIVATE BOARDING
AT 16, ELGIN STREET.
TERMS MODERATE.
MRS. E. LILLEY. [1373

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY will be held in the City Hall on MONDAY, the 10th September, at 5.30 to receive the Report of the Committee and elect Officers for the ensuing year, and to decide upon the manner in which the National Celebration of St. Andrew be observed.
By Order of the Committee,
A. D. MACTAVISH, Hon. Sec.
Hongkong 3rd September, 1883. [1645

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

JURISDICTION.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

SUIT No. 83 of 1883.

PLAINTIFFS—JOHN STEWARD LAPRAIK, ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, and CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY, carrying on business at Victoria, Hongkong, under the style or firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK AND COMPANY.
DEFENDANT.—NG CHEONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Foreign Attachment [illegible] 22nd day of September, 1883 against [illegible] property moveable or immoveable [illegible] named Defendant within the Colony has been issued in this Suit pursuant to the Provisions of Section LXXVII of "The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure."
Dated the 4th day of September, 1883.
BERESTON, WOTTON, & [illegible],
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs,
35, Queen's Road,
1670] Hongkong.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premia for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.
By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883 [1632

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the Thirty first day of October next, will be adjusted by the Company and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [1549

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of TWO POUNDS STERLING (£2) per SHARE or $125, and FIVE SHILLINGS (5/) per NEW SHARE of $31.25 paid up is payable on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1883. [1593

MORTGAGE.

70,000 DOLLARS on Good Security in large or small sums.
Apply to
LINS[illegible]
Hongkong, 27th A[illegible]

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have received the following new Goods.

WASHING SCARFS and TIES.
SILK HOSIERY, Newest Patterns.
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, for Summer.
LAWN TENNIS SHIRTS and HATS.
FANIEN'S FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES.
CHRISTY'S FELT HATS, New Shapes.
THE "CLIMAX" UMBRELLA, (guaranteed to wear well.)
THE "ACME" RAIN COAT, (Ventilated and thoroughly Waterproof.)
TRAVELLING TRUNKS.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.
PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.
ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS.
PERFUMERY, from the best London Makers.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1883. [632

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1883.

IN the memory of living man no more wonderful convulsion of nature has ever been manifested than that which has just occurred in the Straits of Sunda. Of the titanic forces working beneath the crust of the earth there are on record numerous marvellous examples, and within the past few weeks the island of Ischia, near Naples has been the theatre of a dreadful catastrophe, whereby it is estimated 8,000 lives have been lost, and immense damage done. Awful, however, as the earthquake in Ischia proved in its appallingly fatal results, by burying so many of the ill-fated inhabitants in the ruins of their dwellings, the terrific upheaval in Java and Sumatra has surpassed it in the extent and colossal nature of the changes it has wrought. We have before us only a few brief words telegraphed, but how pregnant are they! They tell of a transformation effected in a few hours that the puny hand of man, with all the aid of science, could not have accomplished in centuries. Where but yesterday a noble mountain reared its majestic form, a conspicuous landmark to the mariner, the waves now wash peacefully; in another case an island has been split into five portions; and not less striking is the statement that the entire district or Residency of Bantam has been converted into an ashy desert. All the lighthouses have been swept away, three towns have been destroyed, and sixteen volcanoes have appeared where no such phenomena existed before. The physical geography of the locality is entirely changed, and navigation is rendered in the highest degree unsafe. On the other hand, while thousands of human beings have been killed, and thousands more are starving, at the same time the blighting effect of the volcanic eruption has been such as to leave no herbage for the cattle. It is difficult, indeed, with the few bald sentences flashed through the telegraph wires before us, to form any idea of the magnitude of the disaster or to realise the gigantic *bouleversement* which has taken place in the Sunda Straits.

Owing to the various ways of rendering the names of places on the coasts of Java and Sumatra it is rather difficult to give anything like an accurate sketch of the district which has been the scene of this grand but mournful visitation. We will, however, endeavour to make somewhat clearer the nature of the calamity by giving a brief description of the *locale*. The Straits of Sunda, as our readers are aware, divide the islands of Java and Sumatra, and this passage is commonly used by all sailing vessels bound for China and adjacent countries—it forms, indeed, the great gate for admittance to the Far East. The port of Anjer, which, with two other towns, has been destroyed by the earthquakes, was situated on the Java coast in latitude 6 degrees 3 minutes 10 seconds S., longitude, 105 degrees 54 minutes 50 sec. E. Although the roadstead is only indifferent, and landing in the N.E. monsoon, dangerous on account of the high surf, it was a great port of call, where ships, both outward and homeward bound, took in provisions and water. Tjiringbin was a small fishing town about twenty-five miles west of Anjer, situated at the mouth of a river navigable for some distance up by small craft. The country inland was extremely fertile and highly cultivated. Telok Betong was the chief town in Lampong Bay, on the Sumatran coast, and nearly opposite to Anjer. Its population consisted of natives of Sumatra and Bougies, and its chief trade was in Lampong tobacco. At both Anjer and Telok Betong there were lighthouses. There was also a light on Fourth Point or Tanjong Tykorang, visible for twenty miles, and another we believe, at Flat Cape, the south-west extremity of Sumatra. The lighthouses, however, [il]l disappeared, and the towns [hav]e been destroyed. Disastrous as these events are to the population, and serious in their consequences to shipping, they sink into insignificance when mentioned with the total disappearance of Mount Krakatan (or Krakatoa as it is more correctly called), the division of the island of Soengepan (or Soongal), into five parts, and the sudden appearance of sixteen volcanoes between Krakatoa and Sibesie (or Bezee) Island. Krakatoa was an island lying in the middle of the Sunda Straits, about five miles in length and three in breadth. On it rose a bald conical peak, named after the island, to a height of 2,623 feet, which, being a most conspicuous object, served as a landmark to the mariner. A range of high land extended from the peak in a northerly direction for a mile and a quarter, thence to the north-westward, and, gradually diminishing in height, disappeared at the north-west point of the island. If our readers will imagine a rocky island half the size of Hongkong, its loftiest pinnacle one-third higher than Victoria Peak, they will realise pretty nearly what Mount Krakatoa *was*; we speak in the past tense, for it has sunk beneath the wave! But the wonder ceases not here. Between the site of Mount Krakatoa and Bezee Island, about seven miles distant—and which contains another lofty sugarloaf shaped peak called Sebezee—no less than sixteen volcanoes have risen into existence. Bezee Island is partly under cultivation, and in all probability Krakatoa was also inhabited, as it contained some level land. The island of Soengal (called Soengepan in the telegram), which has been split into five parts, is one of the Lagoendy group lying in the southwest part of the entrance to Lampong Bay. These islands are fortunately uninhabited, and Soengal was one of the smallest of the seven of which the group *was* composed.

On the mainland of Java the volcanic eruptions and subterranean disturbances appear to have been felt almost as severely as among the islands in the Straits of Sunda. The telegram tells us that the whole of the residency of Bantam is an ashy desert. When we consider that Bantam is a good sized province, that it was a perfect garden, producing large quantities of coffee, sugar, pepper, cotton, indigo, rice, &c., and supported about 400,000 inhabitants in comfort, the woeful condition to which its people have been reduced will be better understood. Eloquent indeed is the telegram—a volume of misery in four terse sentences:—"The whole district known as the Residency of Bantam an ashy desert. Cattle foodless. Famine imminent. Population starving and in despair." The fair and fertile country has been transformed into a desert, the means of subsistence suddenly snatched from the helpless population, and in a few hours so to speak they have passed from prosperity to destitution. The case of the hapless Bantamese is a sad one indeed, and must arouse the commiseration of every civilised community. The Singaporeans, with a spontaneous generosity that does them infinite credit, have already rushed to the rescue, and are raising funds for the relief of the sufferers by this stupendous affliction. The Government of Netherlands India will of course do their duty and use their utmost endeavours to mitigate the suffering and avert a famine. To be effective succour must be speedily given. Desolation covers the land, the people literally sit in ashes, mourning their lost ones, the only prospect before them that of hopeless ruin and impending starvation. Heartbreaking as was the Ischia disaster, the earthquake in Java appeals still more to our sympathies, for there the survivors are in great and imminent distress, to successfully relieve which no time must be lost. The energies, the resources, and the administrative abilities of the Batavian Government will be taxed to the utmost to accomplish this humane object, to minister to this crying necessity.

The Agent informs us that the Pacific Mail Co.'s str. *City of Tokio*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 18th ult., has arrived at Yokohama, and will sail for this port on the 8th inst.

From an advertisement published in to-day's issue it will be seen that passengers by the P. and O. Company's steamers can now proceed direct to London without detention anywhere, arrangements having been made for passing the steamers through the Canal in quarantine. As quarantine is still maintained at Venice and other continental ports, the advantages this arrangement offers to passengers is obvious.

The German corvette *Stosch* arrived here from Shanghai yesterday morning, and exchanged salutes with the port, the Commodore, and Admiral Meyer. Admiral Von der Goltz also paid visits to Commodore Cuming and Admiral Meyer on board the *Victor Emanuel* and the *Triomphante*, and was saluted. The *Stosch* will shortly proceed to Singapore, where she will meet H.I.G.S. *Stein*, which brings her an entire relief crew.

We regret to have to record the death of Surgeon-Major Bradford, Army Medical Department, which took place at San Francisco four days after his arrival there. He only arrived in Hongkong on the 20th February last, and was ordered to Japan on the 21st May following on sick leave, having been ailing nearly the whole time of his brief residence here. No improvement taking place in his health while in Japan, he was ordered home, and left Yokohama on the 4th July in the steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, intending to make the journey *viâ* America. Unfortunately he never got further than San Francisco. During his short stay in this Colony he made a number of friends.

From the *Straits Times* we note that prompt steps were taken in Singapore to afford relief to the sufferers by the volcanic eruptions in Java. Our contemporary of the 30th ult. says—"We are glad to learn that our own Government have been alive to the claims of humanity in this case. The Hon. C. J. Irving, the Acting Colonial Secretary, called the Unofficial Members of Council together this morning, and it was agreed to send help to the sufferers in Java to the extent of $25,000, and a telegram has been sent to the British Consul in Batavia asking in what form the relief will be most useful. This prompt action on Mr. Irving's part will, we have no doubt, be duly and fully appreciated by the Netherlands India Government."

On the morning of the 30th August, at about three o'clock, fire was discovered in the boiler room of the steamer *Normanby*, then in the Albert graving dock, Tanjong Pagar, Singapore. The alarm was immediately given, and the Manager and Company's European employés were quickly on the spot. Relays of men were at once organized passing buckets of water to the seat of the fire, steam being in the meanwhile raised on the Company's fire engines. The fire was ultimately subdued at six o'clock, but we are unable to state the extent of the damage. But for the prompt manner in which the fire engines were brought to play on the burning ship under the direction of Mr. Haddow, the chief engineer of the *Normanby*, and Mr. McLean, the foreman boilermaker of Tanjong Pagar Dock, not only might the vessel have been destroyed, but the fire would probably have spread to the steamer *Fernflower*, in the same dock, and separated from the *Normanby* by only a few feet.—*Straits Times*

The German barque *Chandernagor* left the Kowloon dock yesterday, and the German barque *Maria* went in. The German steamers *Atalanta* and *Vorwaerts* will be docked at Sam-Shui-Po to-day.

The coroner, Mr. H.E. Wodehouse, and a jury composed of Messrs W. Aitchison, E. da Cruz, and J. M. dos Remedios, met at the Civil Hospital yesterday afternoon to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of a prostitute named Wong Asbu, aged 27 years. Inspector Lee was called into the house where the deceased lived, and the woman admitted to him that she had taken opium, because she said she had lost all her money by gambling in tsze-fa lottery tickets. She told him that not liking the flavour of the drug, she had only taken 30 or 40 cash worth, and she would not be amiss. She laughed, and appeared to have been drinking, otherwise she did not seem to be ill, though she had been vomiting. She was taken to the Civil Hospital, where she did not at first show any signs of opium poisoning, though they afterwards became apparent. All remedies were used, including the stomach pump, but no opium was discovered, and she died after being in the Hospital about two days. Dr Marques desired to have a *post mortem* examination of the body, and the inquest was adjourned till Monday, the Coroner observing that he should like to have some evidence as to the lotteries, which were very prevalent here.

Yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was rung out by the fire bells at about 3.20, the cause being an outbreak in a tea shop occupied by one Mei Fong at 248, Queen's-road West. The cause appears to have been the drying of tea, which was going on in the back part of the first floor, where there were furnaces erected for that purpose, and which, probably set fire to the floor above. There seems to have been no one attending to the drying operation at the time, for it was not until the flames had got a good hold of the building that anything was noticed. On the alarm being raised the manual from No. 7 Station was brought upon the scene by the police with great promptitude, but by that time the fire had made very great headway, and soon after water commenced to play upon the building the roof fell in, crashing through the two floors. Mr. Wodehouse, the Superintendent, and Mr. Carvalho, Deputy Superintendent, were on the spot soon after the bells commenced to give the alarm, as were also the Government and Volunteer fire brigades, with the Government steam engines, and some manuals, the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's engine, and the manual of the Nam Pak Hong. An overwhelming supply of water was thus brought to bear upon the burning house from the front, and a small lane running past the back premises, so that the fiery element was quelled before it could affect the houses on either side. We believe the neighbouring houses sustained a good deal of damage by water, however, in the efforts made to confine the destruction to the house where the flames originated. From the first it was evident there was no chance of saving this house, which was completely gutted. Before half-past four there were no visible flames left though there was some difficulty in getting the water to play on some places, owing to the danger of entering the house entailed by the falling *débris*. One Chinese fireman sustained some slight injuries by a fall from a ladder in the lane at the back of the house. The ladder had been insecurely placed, and slipped with him; he was attended at the Civil Hospital and discharged in a short time.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.'S LINE.]

LONDON, 5th September.

REPORTED ENTRY OF CHINESE TROOPS IN TONQUIN.

It is reported that 15,000 Chinese troops have crossed the Tonquin frontier; the French Government have decided to send strong reinforcements to Tonquin.

[The report is strongly denied by the Chinese Authorities, and is, we believe, devoid of foundation.—ED. D.P.]

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR DECORATED.

The Prince of Wales's eldest son has been created a Knight of the Garter.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Club was held at the Pavilion on the Cricket Ground yesterday evening, when there was a large attendance of members, Mr. W. Hynes being voted to the chair.

The hon. secretary, Mr. W. DE ST. CROIX, read the minutes of the previous meeting, held last May, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN—The report of the committee for the past season, with the statement of accounts and the list of members, have been circulated among the general body of the members, everyone of whom, I believe, has had a copy. The accounts have been audited by Mr. Leigh and myself and found correct, and I think we have to congratulate the hon. secretary and the treasurer upon the very flourishing condition of affairs they have been able to report, and with your permission we will consider them as read. (Applause). If any gentleman desires to ask any question, we shall be happy to answer him.

Mr. DOUGLAS JONES proposed, and Capt. DAVIS seconded the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN—The committee have much pleasure in presenting Mr. Rice with two bats for his admirable batting last year, one innings against the Amoy eleven of 120, and one against the Buffs of 72. You will also observe that Mr. Rice is entitled to the bat for the best average, but we consider that two bats are enough reward for his services. I am sorry he is not here to receive the bats. We have also the pleasure of presenting a bat to Mr. Travers for his 79 against the Buffs, and Mr. A. Wilson, late of the *Victor Emanuel*, is entitled to another for his 71 against the Garrison; they are also absent, but we have the pleasure of presenting a very handsome bat to Capt. Gordon for his 71 against the Racquet Court. The "olo man" has a very handsome bat, which will be handed over to him afterwards. I hope he may contribute many more such innings. (Applause). Mr. Bunbury gets the ball for the bowling average; we all congratulate him on winning it, but think he is remarkably lucky, as it was to his average against Amoy and Swatow—not a very strong team—that he owed his success. The next business before the meeting is the election of President. Our President for the past year, Mr. A. Coxon, is absent, but he will return here, I understand, very shortly—at all events before the season is over. I beg to propose that Mr. A. Coxon be continued as President for this year.

Mr. ST. CROIX seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business is to elect a committee of six, exclusive of the hon. secretary and treasurer, and then we will ask the gentlemen who are especially interested in lawn tennis to nominate a sub-committee of three to arrange with the secretary of the Cricket Club during the season for tournaments and matches, and this sub-committee of three will devote themselves especially to lawn tennis. All the lawn tennis players can consult them, and if they have any grievance this committee, in conjunction with the Secretary and Cricket Committee, will do everything in their power to render things pleasant for everyone. (Applause). Before we proceed to the election of the committee I have the pleasure of stating that our present secretary and treasurer will continue to act if that meets with the approval of the general body of members. (Loud applause). We are very much indebted to them indeed (hear, hear). The secretary wishes me to say that he hopes the gentlemen elected as members of the committee will assist him in getting up matches. The numerous duties of the secretaryship are very onerous, and he would like to have the assistance of three of the gentlemen of the committee in getting up the matches. Mr. Foss will undertake to do part of the work, and I hope that of the others two gentlemen will render their assistance. We will now elect the six gentlemen to form the committee independent of the Secretary and Treasurer. The old committee was composed of Mr. A. Coxon, Col. Papillon, Col. Hobson, Mr. W. H. F. Darby, Capt. Deane, Mr. W. Hynes, Mr. Douglas Jones, and Mr. A. K. Travers. Mr. Douglas Jones wishes me to state, in case any members desired to vote for him, that he will not be able to serve, unfortunately, as he is leaving the colony. I may say I also shall not be able to serve for the same reason.

Mr. LEIGH said he should like the Tennis Committee to be voted for after the Cricket Committee, so that the same gentlemen might not be appointed on both.

Other gentlemen expressed themselves in favour of this course, which was adopted. Voting papers were then put round, when over 30 names had votes, those elected being Messrs. Travers, Darby, G. S. Coxon, Leigh, Rice, and Col. Hobson.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, with a view to the better regulation of practices at the cricket and lawn tennis nets, we wish to make two additions to the rules which we hope will prevent the bashful and retiring members from being overriden by what I may call the unconscionable ones (hear hear). This will be writing the names of those who wish to use the nets upon a slate attached, similar to those used for lawn tennis. The first rule is an addition to No. 16, or rather a substitution for that rule. The old rule was that a batsman was entitled to twelve balls, if put out, and to 24 balls if not put out. That was a rule, however, which was more honoured in the breach than the observance—in fact it was never observed at all (hear hear). Under the new rule a member shall be entitled to the use of the net for ten minutes in the order in which he arrived on the ground, and there shall be not more than three bowlers to each net, without the batsman's permission. I shall be happy to hear anything any member may have to say upon the matter. The motion was carried without dissent.

The CHAIRMAN—The other rule is with reference to lawn tennis. We propose to make a fresh rule (17a) that members wishing to play lawn tennis must first write their names upon the slate attached to the nets for one court only, and they will be entitled to play in the order of their names on the slate, and no member will be allowed to write another member's name upon the slate unless that member is present, and on the completion of one set of the best of three games the player must give way to others whose names are on the slate. Two players will not be able to monopolise a court required by four players, excepting a single court. Two men cannot monopolise a full court, when they are required to make up a four, but no third man can claim to play without a fourth.

Mr. LOCKHART—Are there to be courts set aside for single games?

Mr. ST. CROIX—There is a single court ordered which will be set up some time.

Mr. DOUGLAS JONES—Supposing two players are playing in a court, can they be turned out?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, I should say so, or if it is insisted upon, they must play four.

Mr. STIEBEL thought the number of games allowed at a time was not enough.

Mr. HIRST thought it was usual to have a set of the best of eleven games.

Mr. LOCKHART—We have elected a Committee for lawn tennis, and I think this is a matter we should leave to them.

Mr. AUBERT was of opinion it was desirable to have the opinions of the members upon the matter.

The CHAIRMAN asked if gentlemen would say what they wished upon the matter.

Mr. C. S. BARFF—I wish to speak of a matter. It was proposed last year to put a large net across the ground.

The CHAIRMAN said they were dealing then with the lawn tennis rule.

Mr. STIEBEL—If the member wants to arrange a match the committee might say it was against the rules.

The CHAIRMAN—That is a matter to be arranged with the committee: this is a rule simply to deal with ordinary practice.

Mr. LOCKHART presumed that the lawn tennis committee had powers equal to the cricket committee, and could arrange matches.

Mr. ST. CROIX—After consulting with the committee. There is an erroneous idea abroad—thanks chiefly to "Cuttle"—that the cricket committee is down on tennis. That is not the case—nothing of the kind. I am fond of the game myself, but I prefer racquets and cricket, and if I could not get them, I should take to lawn tennis. The committee will do everything they can to assist them; they do not want to burke any game at all, and so they have ordered out quoits and lawn bowls for the ancient parties.

The rule was then passed unanimously, the alteration of a set of the best of eleven games being substituted for the original proposition.

A long and somewhat animated discussion then took place with regard to the standing of the new lawn tennis committee, several members objecting to its being a sub-committee liable to be overruled by the General Committee.

Mr. LOCKHART thought the committee had really been appointed as a general committee, as he held that a sub-committee could only consist of members of a general committee, and this committee was appointed quite separately. He would like to know what the powers of the committee were.

The CHAIRMAN said the committee would carry out the wishes of the lawn tennis members—arrange matches, handicap tournaments, &c., and arrange matters so that cricket and lawn tennis did not clash.

Mr. AUBERT thought it was not a very pleasant position that the lawn tennis committee stood in, their views being subject to overruling by the general committee.

Mr. LOCKHART said none doubted that the desire was to make things as pleasant as possible, but he felt sure that the old bickerings would go under the present arrangement.

Mr. AUBERT said the committee was simply a mouthpiece of the lawn tennis players.

Mr. FOSS—Supposing the sub-committee wish to play tennis when a cricket match is fixed.

Mr. AUBERT—You are supposing what is not likely to take place, when it occurs, you can legislate for it.

Mr. FOSS—Not at all, you cannot have the management in the hands of two bodies; it had better be dealt with now.

Mr. AUBERT—Well, the sub-committee is no use at all, you had better have two members of the general committee to look after tennis.

Mr. LOCKHART thought the lawn tennis players had nothing to grumble at in the extent to which they were represented, as they must bear in mind that the ground was established for cricket, and lawn tennis was a recent addition (hear hear). He should like, however, to see the question definitely settled so as to avoid further wrangling.

Mr. DOUGLAS JONES proposed that the prefix "sub" should be taken from the word "committee."

The motion was not seconded.

Mr. ST. CROIX said his idea was to have a committee to appeal to, so that all members should not come to him with their complaints. He complained of the way in which members had pestered him with all kinds of trivial grievances.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the rule was simply tentative, not unalterable, and if it was found desirable the members could call another meeting to deal with the matter. Under those circumstances he thought the meeting might be closed.

Mr. G. S. COXON said he would like to make a suggestion. He was glad to see the Naval Officers of the station on the ground, but at the same time he thought that after a certain hour of the day there should be some courts reserved to the local members who were in an office all day. (Loud applause). Last year the courts were in full play from eight till dusk by non-resident members.

Other members concurred in this feeling, but the CHAIRMAN thought the new rules would remedy this matter, and if it was found necessary during the season, the lawn tennis committee could pass a stringent rule.

Mr. ST. CROIX—The new gear is expected out about the beginning of next month, and if our instructions have been carried out, we have the very best of everything. I received a letter a short time ago from the hon. secretary of the Cricket Club in Shanghai, who wishes us to send up a team in October, and they think perhaps they can come down here in the Spring, but that is not likely (laughter). He also says that if we send up a nucleus of seven or eight, they think they can find two or three Foochow men, and a globe trotter or two to make up a game. My opinion is that if we go to Shanghai we ought to send the strongest team we can, because they are very strong; but I am afraid we shall not be able to get our principal bowlers. There are five names down now, and if gentlemen will put their names down, we will see if we can get up an eleven. The Foochow Club are also anxious for us to send up a team to them about their race time in December.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Secretary concluded the proceedings.

"What is a score?" said the teacher. "The number of runs got at a cricket match," replied the urchin. "No, no; what I mean is how much does a score signify numerically? What does it give? That is to say, were I to tell you that I had a score of horses, what would you think?" "Please, ma'am, I should think you was stuffin' me," calmly replied the boy.

REVIEW.

Cantonese Made Easy: A book of simple sentences in the Cantonese dialect with free and literal translations and directions for the rendering of English Grammatical Forms in Chinese. By J. DYER BALL, M.R.A.S., &c., of Her Majesty's Civil Service, Hongkong; Author of "Easy Sentences in the Hakka Dialect with a Vocabulary."

THIS little work, bound in a stout paper wrapper, will be found to supply a want long felt by students of Cantonese. In the excellently worded explanatory preface very great stress is laid upon the acquisition of correct tones, and the beginner is told that, instead of the eight tones commonly spoken of as the Cantonese eight tones, there are nearer a dozen. We do not for a moment dispute the point with our author, but for the comfort of any beginner who might be intimidated by this twelve Cantonese tones bogey, we may assure our readers that very many Chinese, in fact the large proportion of the poorer classes, do not know anything at all about tones, and when shown a character in Chinese they will, in pronouncing it, be quite as likely to give the wrong tone as the right one. After these remarks on tones a few lines are devoted to the grammar of the Chinese language; then follows an explanation of the final particles, or finals, the remarks on the use of which appear to be very sensible. The beginner is then advised to ignore the study of Chinese written characters until he has first mastered the spoken colloquial. In this the author differs from Bridgeman, whose excellent work on Cantonese colloquial, called, if we remember rightly, a "Chrestomathy of the Cantonese language," contains full directions for the proper formation of Chinese characters and recommends their study simultaneously with commencement of the spoken language. With the exception of the work now before us, and the grammar of the Chinese language by Lobscheid, this "Chrestomathy" is the only work on the subject of Cantonese worth mentioning. In speaking of dictionaries the author recommends Chalmers's, and here we must join issue with him. Chalmers's is a very good little work in its way, but Lobscheid's will be found equally reliable and very much more voluminous. The preface is followed by an introduction of some five pages in length containing exercises in tones and a lengthy syllabary, or directions for pronouncing Chinese sounds when represented by Roman letters. Then follow the numerals and a series of useful dialogues, in which the presence of occasional errata or rather, perhaps, differences in Romanising Chinese sounds, make it appear that the writer has altered the system as he progressed towards completion of his work. In these dialogues a literal as well as free translation of the Chinese sentence is given. These literal translations are not wholly free from error; for instance, on first opening the book at page 35, sentence number 22, we noticed "say" given as a translation of *nim*, which means recite, chant, or intone. After the sentences comes a list of classifiers, which includes several we have never before heard of as classifiers. For instance, the author gives us *ang* as a classifier in the sentence *yat ang yau* "one jar of oil." Now *ang* in Chinese means a jar, so where does the classifier come in? *Ang* clearly does not classify the oil or water or treacle or whatever else may be in the jar, and it equally clearly cannot classify itself, for in speaking of an oil jar a Chinaman would not say *yat ang yau-ang*, but *yat ko yau-ang*, or *yat chek yau-ang*, the *ang* being itself classified by the very commonly used classifiers *ko* or *chek*. The same remarks apply to the word *Ch'e*, a carriage or cart, which is also given as a classifier. There are also, we regret to observe, some commonly used and important classifiers wholly omitted, as for instance *Sh'e*; *yat sh'e yan*, a procession of men, is an expression frequently heard in Cantonese and the still more commonly used classifier *pàn*: *yat pàn yan*, a body or assembly or a group of men. The list of eighty-five classifiers, of which only about thirty are in common use, is given in a manner somewhat perplexing to the student, no distinction whatever being drawn between words of daily use and others which one might live in Canton twenty years and never hear once. Following the list of classifiers comes some original and really admirable work in the shape of cleverly written and exhaustive directions for rendering English grammatical forms into Chinese. This, like the foregoing, however, is not beyond the reach of criticism, as for instance the rendering *ko' kan uk tit to ko kan uk ni*, for "the house which fell down" instead of which rendering a Chinaman would be much more likely to say *hai i'um cho ko kan*. We now come to the list of finals, or final particles, to the use of which the writer has evidently given very great attention, and we do not remember having previously seen anything like so exhaustive a list or such sensible directions for the use of these finals. This is followed up by some final directions, and directions for the guidance of the beginner, in paragraph CXL, of which the learner is recommended to get the New Testament in Cantonese colloquial, "The Pilgrim's Progress" in Cantonese colloquial, and two other religious books. This appears to us inconsistent with the author's previous remarks, in which he recommends the translation of purely Chinese idioms into English in preference to the reverse process for a beginner. We think that if English rendered into Chinese be taken, then Dr. Legge's admirable little book called a "Circle of Knowledge," containing both English and Chinese, or some other works less ponderous than those given, would be much preferable. In conclusion we may say that Mr. Ball's work, being the only one worth a second glance which is procurable, we strongly recommend it to students, not only beginners but even somewhat advanced students, of Cantonese colloquial.

POLICE COURT.

6th September.

BEFORE CAPT. H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.

Cheung Akau, nightsoil coolie, was charged, on suspicion, with stealing $17 on the 3rd or 4th inst.

Miss de Jersey said the prisoner was the bath room coolie to her house. On the 3rd inst. she had $35 in a box on her dressing table, but on looking into the box on the 5th she found there were only $18 left; a few days before she had lost a gold brooch from the same room, and her suspicions fell upon the prisoner. She accordingly put one of her chair coolies behind a screen in the room to be on the watch when the prisoner came yesterday morning, and the prisoner was seen to come into the room and went up to the dressing table. The watchman incautiously made a noise behind the screen, however, and the prisoner at once ran out. He was given into custody.

The prisoner said he only went to the door to close it; he admitted three previous convictions.

Ordered to find two sureties of $50 each for his good behaviour for six months, and in default was committed.

CUTTING TREES.

Lai Ai, stone cutter, admitted cutting trees on the hillside at Wong Nei Chong, on the 5th inst.

A forest guard caught him in the act of felling a good sized tree; he had another lying beside him.

Fined $10, and in default of payment, sent to hard labour for a month.

Wong Akau, coolie, admitted a similar offence and was fined $2, being sentenced to six days' hard labour in default.

SNATCHING.

Tsang Ahing, coolie, was charged with snatching $3 from a fisherman named Sum Acheung, on the 6th instant.

The complainant was on the Praya West with $6 in a piece of paper in his hand. He was seized from behind by a confederate of the prisoner, whilst the latter snatched his money. When released he caught the prisoner, who passed the money to his "pal," who got off with it.

Sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

DRUNK, &C.

Mahomed Alli, Arabian fireman, was charged with having been drunk, disorderly and assaulting P. C. Esmail, on the 5th instant.

The constable was being shaved when the defendant came to him begging, in an intoxicated state. Being refused money, he attacked Esmail, struck him, and tore his uniform.

The defendant denied everything, but he was convicted and sent to gaol for a fortnight in default of paying a fine of $5. He had another three days added for being unable to pay for the damage he did to Esmail's clothes.

ALLEGED ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

James Govin and William Clarke, fireman and seaman respectively, were charged with assaulting and robbing Alexander Bowman, seaman of the American ship *Grandee*, of 20 cents on the 5th inst.

The complainant said he was in Queen's-road Central on Wednesday morning, when the defendants came up to him and asked him to give them money. He said he had only 20 cents and refused them any. The defendants then attacked him, struck, and tore his clothes, doing damage to the amount of $1. One of the men also stole his 20 cents.

The first defendant denied begging; he had $20 in his pocket, had a ship and was going to sea. He struck the complainant, because he followed him about. The second defendant also denied the charge.

The first defendant was fined $5, $1 damage; the second defendant was discharged.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

A STREET SAMSHU SELLER.

Cheung Hong In, blacksmith, was charged with selling spirituous liquors in the street, on the 29th inst.

P.S. Edwards said he was on duty in Lascar Row, when he saw a destitute seaman drinking some Chinese samshu. From what the man told him, he gave him 10 cents, with instructions, and saw him go to the defendant, who was in the habit of hanging about the street there and presently he came back with a bottle of very inferior Chinese samshu.

Charles Fallen, one of the most well known beachcombers in the place, appeared in the court in a new position, that of a witness. He gave evidence to buying the liquor from the prisoner as described by P.S. Edwards, and he said he was in the habit of buying samshu of the defendant, who got it from No. 29, Tank-lane.

The defendant denied retailing the liquor, but he was convicted, and in default of payment of a fine of $50, he was sent to gaol for three months.

AFFAIRS IN TONQUIN AND ANNAM.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAIPHONG, 31st August.

Since my last, some important things, at least for us, have happened. All the ports of Tonquin are, by order of Admiral Courbet, placed under blockade, the consequences of which we will very soon experience. No vessels will be allowed to enter or leave after eight o'clock to-night.

I enclose copies of two proclamations—one relating to the blockade and the other to the treaty—which it may be as well to publish in the original as well as in English. They are exact copies.

The Commander at Hai Duong has urgently demanded reinforcements, and forty men, all who could be spared, were sent up by the *Kiangnan*. There are no more available troops left here now.

M. Harmand went up to Hanoi yesterday in a gunboat.

The Commissariat is affected by the blockade, that is, there is any amount of *matériel* and provisions here to send up to Hanoi, but no means of sending it.

This morning three pirates, one Chinese and two Annamites (one a boy of sixteen), were decapitated.

LATER.

I hear that M. Harmand intends to raise a force of Annamite Militia to fight the Black Flags. Considering that the French regular troops although they have artillery, are supported by gunboats, and are under the command of an experienced General, have so far been unable to overcome the Black Flags, I think M. Harmand's scheme is not likely to meet with much success.

I hear from French soldiers who formed part of the expedition to Hai-Duong that, by command of the officers, they had to commit the most revolting atrocities upon the poor villagers around that place. The villages were burnt down, and the aged, male and female, who were too feeble to escape by flight, were simply massacred by the Yellow Flags. This is really shocking. Even the French soldiers themselves—those of the better class—say now that the yellow Flags are greater pirates than those against whom they fight.

The new treaty, I must confess, does not commend itself to me. Do the French want to have the whole thing to do over again in two or three years? The Annamite mandarins, with their extreme acuteness, will very soon get the better of the French Resident again.

Division Naval du Tonquin,
Commandant en chef.
100.

NOTIFICATION DE BLOCUS.

Nous soussigné, Courbet, Contre Amiral, Commandant en chef les forces navales Francais sur les côtes du Tonquin.

Vu l'état de guerre existant entre la France et le Royaume d'Annam, agissant en vertu des pouvoirs que nous appartenant,

DECLARONS:

Qu'à partir du 17 Août, 1883, les ports et leurs issues, les rivières, les havres, rades, criques, etc., etc., compris le long de la côte du Tonquin entre l'île de Hon-né et Pak-long seront tenus en état de blocus effectif par les forces navales placées sous notre commandement, et que les bâtiments amis ou neutres auront un délai de trois jours pour achever leur chargement et quitter les lieux bloqués.

Il sera procédé contre tout bâtiment qui tenterait de violer le dit blocus conformement aux lois internationales et aux traités en vigueur avec les puissances neutres.

A bord du cuirassé Francais le *Bayard*, devant Thuan-an, le—Août, 1883.

(Signé,) COURBET.

Signalé le 28 Août, 1883, à 8 du soir.

(TRANSLATION)

NOTIFICATION OF BLOCKADE.

We, the undersigned, Rear-Admiral Courbet, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Forces on the coasts of Tonquin,

In view of the war existing between France and the Kingdom of Annam, and in virtue of the powers conferred upon us,

We declare, that from the 17th of August, 1883, the ports and their entrances, the rivers, harbours, roadsteads, creeks, &c., &c., along the coast of Tonquin between the isle of Hon-nó and Pakloog, will be held in a state of effective blockade by the naval forces placed under our command, and that friendly or neutral vessels will be allowed a delay of three days for the purpose of completing their loading and clearing from the blockaded ports.

Measures will be taken against any vessel attempting to break the said blockade according to international law and the treaties in force with neutral powers.

"Given on board the French ironclad *Bayard*, before Thuan-an, Aug.—1883.

(Signed) COURBET.

Proclaimed, 28th August, 1883, at 8 p.m.

La Division Navale de M. le Contre Amiral Courbet, composée du *Bayard*, de *l'Atalante*, du *Chateau Renaud*, du *Drac*, de la *Vipère*, et du *Lynx*, vienne a Tourane à appareillé le 18 Août pour se rendre à Thuan-an; elle était accompagnée du transport *l'Annamite* amenant de Cochinchine des troupes de débarquement commandées par M. M. les Capitaines Radiguet et Luce.

Après deux courts bombardements pendant les journées du 18 et 19, les compagnies de débarquement et les troupes de Cochinchine, sous le commandement de M. le Capitaine de vaisseau Parrayon, enteraient dans la matinée du 20 Août, apres un brillant combat, les forts qui defendent le nord de la passe.

Les Annamites se sont défendus avec courage et ténacité. Ils ont laissé sur le terrain environ 700 cadavres.

Le 21 les forts du sud etaient occupées sans combat.

Sur la demande du gouvernement Annamite M. le Contre-Amiral Courbet a consenti à une suspension d'armes, pendant laquelle M. le Commissaire General s'est rendu à Hué, accompagné de M. de Champeaux, du personal de sa maisson, et d'une escorte de 25 marins.

Le 25 Août une convention dont voici les principales clauses était conclué avec le gouvernement Annamite:—

—Reconnaissance plein et entière du protectorat.
—Annexion du Binh-Thuan à la Cochinchine.
—Occupation militaire permanente des forts de Thuan-an et de la ligne de Viong-Kina.
—Installation de Residents et de garnisons francais aux Chefs Lieux de touts les provinces du Tonquin y compris Thuan-Hoa et Nghe-an.
—Overture des ports de Tourane et de Thuan-day [Quong-ee] au commerce Européen.
—Administration par la France des Douanes de tout le royaume d'Annam.
—Droit du Resident de Hué d'être reçu en audience personnelle par le Roi.
—Droit d'elever des fortifications partout ou la France le jugera necessaire.

Un envoyé Royal est aussitôt parti de Hué pour assurer l'execution des conditions immediate de la convention.

Il a été convenu en outre que les forces Francaises se chargeraient seules d'expulser du Tonquin les bandes connues sous le nom de pavillons noirs.

Telle est actuellement la tache urgente qui nous incombe et qu'il importe d'accomplir promptement.

(Timbre du Resident de France, apposé).

(TRANSLATION.)

Rear Admiral Courbet's squadron, consisting of the *Bayard*, *Atalante*, *Chateau-Renaud*, *Drac*, *Vipère*, and *Lynx*, arrived at Touron on the 18th August, bound for Thuan-an. It was accompanied by the transport *Annamite*, bringing from Cochin-China the landing parties commanded by Captains Radiguet and Luce.

After two short bombardments during the 18th and 19th the landing parties and the Cochin-Chinese troops, under the command of Captain Passayon, on the morning of the 20th August, after a brilliant engagement, took possession of the forts which defend the north of the pass.

The Annamites defended their position with courage and tenacity. They left on the ground about 700 bodies.

On the 21st the south forts were occupied without opposition.

At the request of the Annamite Government Rear Admiral Courbet consented to a suspension of hostilities, during which the Commissioner General went to Hué, accompanied by M. de Champeaux, his household suite, and an escort of twenty-five sailors.

On the 25th August a convention, of which the following are the principal clauses, was concluded with the Annamite Government:—

—Full and entire recognition of the protectorate.
—Annexation of Binh-Thuan to Cochin-China.
—Permanent military occupation of the forts of Thuan-an and of the Viong-Kina line.
—Installation of French Residents and Garrisons in the chief towns of all the provinces of Tonquin including Thuan-Hoa and Nghe-an.
—Opening of the ports of Touron and Xuan-day [Quong-ee] to European trade.
—Administration by France of the Customs of Annam.
—Right of the Resident at Hué to be received in personal audience by the King.
—The right to erect fortifications wherever France may consider them necessary.

A Royal envoy at once left Hué to secure the execution of the immediate conditions of the convention.

It has been agreed, in addition, that the French forces alone shall be charged with the expulsion from Tonquin of the bands known under the name of the Black Flags.

Such is now the urgent task devolving upon us and which it is important should be accomplished promptly.

(Seal of the French Resident affixed.)

THE EARTHQUAKES IN JAVA.

The following telegrams, received from the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.'s agent in Batavia, appear in the *Straits Times*:—

BATAVIA, 28th August.

At Anjer on Sunday evening strong detonations heard and felt. Sea rising and falling three feet at intervals of 10 and 15 minutes, smashing all boats. Six shocks earthquake during night.

Monday morning early; high column water struck land with roaring noise; an hour later another still higher. Great destruction of life and property along Sunda coast.

BATAVIA, 29th August, 11 a.m.

Anjer, Tjiringin, and Telok Betong destroyed.

11.30 a.m.

Light-houses in Straits of Sunda disappeared.

12 noon.

Where once Mount Krakatan stood the sea now plays.

12.30.

Vessel sent to reconnoitre returned says that the aspect of Straits Sunda is much changed; navigation dangerous.

From Banjoewangie it is reported that Mount Rawoon is quieter; no sounds, little smoke.

Our Superintendent at Cape St. James (Mr. Seaward) reports that "inexplicable detonations heard here and at Saigon attributed to heavy cannonading."

BATAVIA, 29th August, 6 p.m.

Sixteen volcanoes have appeared between where Krakatan was and Sibesie. The Island of Soengepan has split into five.

6.30 p.m.

The whole district known as the Residency of Bantam is an ashy desert. Cattle foodless. Famine imminent. Population starving and in despair.

BATAVIA, 30th August, 4 p.m.

Dead bodies being recovered. Already buried—in district Tanara, 704; in coast village Kramat, 300, mostly Chinese; in district Serang, 40.

The Hon. A. M. Skinner, Colonial Treasurer of Singapore, writes to the *Straits Times*:—In your "Batavia News" of the 27th instant is no doubt to be found the explanation of "those mysterious and unaccountable detonations" to which you refer; for, wonderful as it seems, former experience serves to show that it is by no means "beyond belief" that the explosions of a volcano at the distance of Sunda Straits should be heard here, albeit nearly 500 miles off.

It is, in fact, far more incredible that any volcanic disturbance should occur in the Carimons, or anywhere in the neighbourhood, at a distance of more than 200 miles from the nearest point of the great volcanic belt, which, though 6,000 miles in length, forms a distinct line of only 50 miles in width, except in one or two points in the extreme East.

The last great eruption in these parts was that of Tomboro in Sumbawa in April, 1815; though a less awful but still very destructive outbreak took place at Matchian in the Moluccas, so recently as December 29th, 1862. Although Tomboro is further off than Sunda by the whole length of Java, its explosions in 1815 were probably heard at Singapore; for it is not much more distant than Bencoolen, and there the sound was distinctly heard.

From the telegraphic reports you publish, this explosion comes from the hitherto insignificant volcano on P. *Krakatan*, which is known to have been in active eruption for some months past. (Wallace calls it *Krakatoa*, and the Dutch map *Kakata*.) The type of this eruption is to be found in that of Tomboro I fear, rather than in any of the smaller outbursts recorded; though it may still be hoped that this will prove less destructive.

At the present time your readers may find interest in the following brief notes upon the principal volcanic outbursts in Malaya which English writers have described.

VOLCANIC DISTURBANCES IN THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

Marsden, Crawfurd, and other writers make it clear that, notwithstanding the existence of 32 active volcanoes in the Sumatra and Java group alone, volcanic eruptions, on a destructive scale, are far less common than earthquakes, especially in Sumatra, where the volcanic belt passes nearest to Singapore.

Marsden, for example, refers to his experience of earthquakes at Bencoolen as "pretty ample," and gives some particulars of two severe ones, causing loss of life at * *Pulo Nias* in 1763, and in *Manna* in 1770, (both on the West Coast of Sumatra). But he states that he never heard that even the considerable volcano near Priaman "caused any other damage than the burning of the woods" from its flow of lava, (History of Sumatra, p. 30.) This Crawfurd confirms; for he states that he knows of no record of any destructive eruption in Sumatra though at least 5 active volcanoes exist in the island. (Descriptive Dictionary, p. 444.)

In Java and its neighbourhood, there are 27 active volcanoes, 20 being found in the island itself, and yet we have records of only three destructive eruptions. The first in A.D. 1351, according to the Javanese chronicles, which do not mention the exact place; the second in 1586, when the mountain *Ringgit*, near the eastern end of Java, exploded; the last in 1772, when

* (Crawfurd)—Another remarkable earthquake occurred here in 1843. Its shock lasted 9 minutes, swallowed up a hill and village and drove boats at anchor to the distance of 160 feet over the beach. In neither case did the Sumatra volcanoes explode.

Wallace says, "forty villages were destroyed by the eruption of Papandayang in Java, when the whole mountain was blown up by repeated explosions, and a large lake left in its place." (Wallace's "Malay Archipelago," p. 7.)

But although no greater eruption has since taken place in Java itself, the greatest of all occurred in April, 1815, not very far from the Eastern end of the island—that of the volcano Tomboro in the Northern arm of Sumbawa. This is called by Mr. Crawfurd, who was at the time in civil charge at Surabaya, and may almost be called an eye-witness, "the greatest and most destructive eruption of which there is any record." His account is as follows:—"The noises proceeding from this volcano at this distance much resembled, at first, a distant but heavy cannonade, and the illusion indeed, was so complete that gun-boats were ordered out, under the supposition that a merchantman was attacked by pirates in the Straits of Madura. The same deception respecting the detonations extended to Yogyakarta, 180 miles further west than Surabaya, or, in all, 480 miles distant from the volcano; for there my friend the late Colonel Dalton, marched out with his battalion to the relief of the fortress eighteen miles east of that place, which he imagined had been attacked, and had got half way to it before he was undeceived. The day after the sounds and shocks of earthquake which accompanied them were heard at Surabaya, the ashes began to fall and on the third day, up to noon, it was pitch dark; and for several days after I transacted all business by candle-light. For several months, indeed the sun's disc was not distinct, nor the atmosphere clear and bright, as it usually is during the south-east monsoon. The explosions of the volcano were heard, and even ashes fell, as far as Bencoolen, a thousand miles distant from the volcano; and the same evidence of the eruption was experienced in the Banda Islands, at the distance, in an easterly direction, and against the monsoon, of 750 miles. The total number of persons supposed to have lost their lives from the immediate effects of the eruption has been reckoned at twelve thousand, but its indirect effects extended much further, for the ashes fell so thick in Lombok, Bali, and the eastern end of Java as to darken or injure much of the growing rice crops."

In those portions of the volcanic belt which run through the Moluccas and the Philippines these eruptions seem to be more frequent. It is noticeable also that the belt widens in both neighbourhoods very considerably. The worst eruption recorded in the Philippines is that of 1645, at Cagayan in the North of Luzon, when Manila, nearly 200 miles distant, suffered partial destruction and a loss of 600 lives. In the Moluccas at Ternate 14 eruptions have been recorded by the Dutch writers during the Dutch occupation 1608-1840. The last, which continued for a fortnight in February 1840, was one of the most severe. There, as in Sumatra, most of these eruptions have been of a milder type than those in Java and the Philippines. But in 1840, Wallace says, "the earthquakes lasted from the 2nd to the 15th February, with intervals of a few hours only. Every stone building in the town was overthrown, and the people were on the point of abandoning the island altogether."

The latest eruption in the Archipelago of any magnitude is that at Matchian, also in the Moluccas, on the 29th December, 1862, the shock of which was felt, I have been told, as far as Singapore, and of which Wallace gives the following account:—"The island of Makian, one of the Moluccas, was rent open in 1646 by a violent eruption, which left a huge chasm on one side extending into the heart of the mountain. It was, when I last visited it, in 1860, clothed with vegetation to the summit, and contained twelve populous Malay villages. On the 29th December, 1862, after 215 years of perfect inaction, it suddenly burst forth, blowing up and completely altering the appearance of the mountain, destroying the greater part of the inhabitants, and sending forth such volumes of ashes as to darken the air at Ternate, forty miles off, and to almost destroy the growing crops on that and the surrounding islands."

August 27th.—Until the news of this outburst at Krakatoa, which is unquestionably of the most appalling magnitude, it could have been safely said that the portion of the volcanic belt which runs through Sumatra and the West of Java was the most quiescent part of all. As it is also the part nearest to us, we cannot but be concerned in prospect of its losing this character.

A CHINESE IMPOSTOR.

After commenting on the article by Wong Chin-foo, which appeared in a recent number of *Harper's Monthly*, contrasting the systems of Government in China and Western Countries, the *Japan Mail* says:—And now let us inquire for a moment into the antecedents of the Oriental sage to whom the liberal editors of *Harper* have accorded the unusual privilege of turning history and truth upside down in their columns. The name of Wong Chin-foo, ought not to be unfamiliar to those whose memory extends back half a dozen years. In 1877 he first came forward in New York as a shining light of philosophy, and for a considerable time scintillated through the cities of the United States, shedding illumination, by the way, upon innumerable dark questions of morality and religion. Wong Chin-foo was only a portion of his name,—the nucleus, one might say; for twenty-one additional syllables followed, like the tail of a comet, obedient and ornamental, if not capable of utilization. The burden of his discourse was to prove the lofty ascendancy of Buddhism over all forms of faith; not forgetting that social supremacy of his native country, which we again find him proclaiming in 1883. It is, indeed, quite within probability that his communication to the July *Harper* may be one of his early addresses, or a fragment thereof. From descriptions published when he was passing through the period of platform notoriety, he seems to have been a rather commonplace, but not wholly ineffective instrument of some enterprising speculator. He wore a dress which, the newspaper announced, was "in strict conformity with the customs of his country, and exhibited that taste and richness that mark the Chinese upper classes." Inasmuch as all of us have not enjoyed the opportunity of learning how members of the Chinese upper classes clothe themselves, it may not be amiss to recall that his costume consisted of "a coat and waistcoat of black velvet embroidered with silk, a silk gown reaching to the ankles, shoes of velvet elegantly worked in coloured silk, a black skull cap for his head, a gold chain for his neck, and a diamond clasp for his scarf." Thus arrayed, he appeared night after night, and, after introducing himself by the whole of his name, "with a musical cadence to his voice, both marked and pleasing," plunged into an animated narrative of his adventurous life and exciting experiences. He was twenty-six years of age. In 1869 he went to Harvard University, Massachusetts, after graduating at which institution he returned to China, was immediately taken into favour by the Emperor, rose to the station of chief translator, and was "admitted to membership in the Imperial household." But his ways were not long ways of pleasantness. The dynasty of China suddenly changed,—so he said; and "upon the succession of the Tartars he became involved in a conspiracy, and was obliged to seek safety in flight." His daring exploits and marvellous escapes were recounted in detail, and the conditions under which he was awaiting "a change in the Chinese Government" were felicitously explained. This closed the second section of his entertainment, which we take to have been divided into three parts;—first, the announcement of his complete name, in twenty-four syllables; next, the recital of his personal history, and finally, his examination into the relative merits of Chinese and Western principles, resulting in a triumphant vindication of the former over all rival theories or systems. The exuberant fancies which embellish his arguments in *Harper* were not wanting in these earlier productions. Anglo-Saxon convictions respecting the habits, beliefs, present aspects, and future expectations of his countrymen, received such staggering blows as could be delivered only by one who was determined to let no trammels of veracity impede his resolute purpose. "Cruelty to man or beast," he averred, rarely stained the reputation of his race. "Children were almost worshipped in their youthful innocence." "Anger was the growth of foreign contact," and no Chinaman had been heard to swear, "unless in the English language, after he had become demoralized." That cats or dogs were eaten by the poor he "had never heard until told in America." The Chinese cannot get divorces easily, and so they "do not marry recklessly, like people in Christian states." Above all, they are a pitiful race, and are charitably inclined to see all men lifted to their own happy level; wherefore, while "very grateful to foreigners for sending them missionaries, they desire to send some in return, so that all the world may learn the value of the true principle of religion,—that is, Buddhism." That is the kind of man that Mr. Wong Chin-foo is, or was seven years ago. He may have renewed himself physically, in the interval, in accordance with a well understood scientific theory, but he appears to be mentally, in 1883, much the same as he was before. That so impudent a humbug should have been tolerated, even as an abnormal show, outside the ranks of Barnum's monstrosities, is rather to be regretted, but hardly to be wondered at, considering the public's omnivorous greed for any form of imposture; but that, after once fulfilling his *rôle* of mountebank, and sinking out of sight, he should come to the surface agin, and go through the same old pranks and capers under the patronage of a highly respectable magazine, affords a somewhat melancholy proof of the eagerness with which civilised humanity submits itself to be imposed upon by the very clumsiest of tricksters. The Wongs of this world may always reckon upon popular credulity enough to carry them comfortably through the course of their worthless lives.

During the firing of the artillery salute from the Cronstadt forts and ships, at the recent Imperial inspection of the Russian squadron on its return from the Pacific, one of the largest guns in Fort Milutin, a 13-in. Krupp, burst.

A telegram in the San Francisco *Bulletin* dated London, July 24th, says:—"The report is confirmed of the betrothal of Miss Nellie Fortescue, the favourite actress of the Savoy Theatre Company, to Lord Arthur William Garmoyle, the second and oldest living son, the heir presumptive, of Lord Cairns. The young Lord is not yet twenty-two years of age, having been born December 21, 1861, and has for a long time, by his pronounced love of theatricals and constant association with lights of the stage, been in disfavour with his father, the Earl. The prospective groom has, however, the strong sympathy of his younger brothers, Herbert John, Wilfred Dallas, and Douglas Halyburton, who have also developed precocious predilections for theatricals. Lady Charlotte, wife of the Rev. H. Neville Sherbrook, and sister to Lord Cairns, is making a tumult over what she calls the prospective degradation of her brother's family, but the gossips of the Athenæum and Carlton Clubs, to which the Earl belongs, do not hesitate to say that if the young Lord Garmoyle carries out his intention of marrying Miss Fortescue, he will do at least as well as his father did in marrying Miss Mary Harriet, daughter of Mr. John MacNeile, and that if the actress makes as good a wife as the squire's daughter has been, no more can be expected, as the latter never failed to bless the family with a warrant against extinction at least once every two years."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 6th September.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Teucer*, sailed on the 1st September:—20,707 lbs. gongou, 46,158 lbs. scented caper, 10 cases silks, 92 rolls matting, 200 casks soy, and 112 pkgs. sundries. From Amoy—42 pkgs. tea. From Kobe—15 cases Japanware, and 186 ½-chests tea.

Per steamship *Av*... ailed on the 6th September:—For Continent 1,301 bales silk, 182 bales waste silk, 24 bales cocoons, 33 cases silks, 5 cases pongees, 434 pkgs. tea, 1,164 boxes tea, 265 ½-chests tea, and 397 pkgs. sundries. For London—273 bales silk, 28 bales waste silk, 1 case silks, 1,061 pkgs. tea, 727 boxes tea, and 1,215 pkgs. sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight...3/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8¾
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..3/8¾
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8¾

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.60
Credits, at 4 months' sight......4.70

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight...........73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—188 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$625 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$82 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,300 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,045 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$220 per share ex dividend.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$105 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$340 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$74 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—57 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$50 premium.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—17½ per cent. discount.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited, —2? per cent. premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$82 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$175 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$150 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$80 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$160 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$82 per share.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

7TH TO 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
F.	7	m 11 41	2 10	m 6 15	0 7
		11 45 a	4 1	6 41 a	1 1
Sat.	8	0 7 a	2 5	m 7 0	0 10
				6 55 a	1 4
S.	9	m 0 14	4 0	m 8 6	1 0
		0 48 a	1 11	8 3 a	1 8
M.	10	m 0 57	4 0	m 9 36	1 0
		no inferior	high	nor low	water.
Tu.	11	m 2 2	3 11	m 11 8	0 10
		no inferior	high	nor low	water.
W.	12	m 3 51	4 0	0 2 a	0 5
		7 50 a	2 4	10 29 a	2 1
Th.	13	m 4 21	4 8	0 56 a	0 2
		8 0 a	2 7		

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.595 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

September 6th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Manila. On date at 10 A.M.	Manila. On date at 4 P.M.
Barometer	29.86	29.93	29.77	29.75	—	—	—	—
Thermometer attached	87.0	81.0	92.0	85.0	—	—	—	—
Direction of Wind	ESE	N	NE	NE	—	—	—	—
Force	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dry Thermometer	87.0	79.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Thermometer	78.0	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weather	b.c.	ocrt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	0.18	0.03	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (more are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Glenorchy (str.)	Gedys		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 17th inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Hector (str.)	Billinge		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 8th inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Diomed (str.)	Jackson		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 15th inst.
LONDON, &c. via SUEZ CANAL	Ancona (str.)	J. B. Chapman		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, &c	Europe (str.)	Valladior		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 24th Sept.
NEW YORK	Paul Jones	Gerrish	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Southern Cross	Bailey	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Euphrates (str.)	Mitchell		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Merionethshire (str.)	Williams		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On 20th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO	Robert Dixon	Young	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	City of Rio de Janeiro			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 13th Sept., at 3 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Suez (str.)	Ainslie	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 15th inst., at 5 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Woosung (str.)	Hunt		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 20th inst.
CALCUTTA, via STRAITS	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	A. B. Mactavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
CALCUTTA, via STRAITS	Moray (str.)	Duncan	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
CALCUTTA, via STRAITS	Claymore (str.)	Gulland		Turner & Co	On or about 16th inst.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	Sumatra (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	Vaquier	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI, &c.	Zambesi (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Selembria (str.)	Fowler	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, Daylight.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, &c.	Kumamoto-Maru (str.)	Drummond		M. B. M. S. S. Co.	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
HOIHOW AND PAKHOI	Ping-on (str.)	McCaslin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 9th inst., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	Oxus (str.)	Rapatel		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Deccan (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Fooksang (str.)	Hogg	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Cambodia (str.)	Wildgoose		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	Laertes (str.)	Seale		Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, Daylight.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	Antenor (str.)	Bragg		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 11th inst.
SAIGON	Europa (str.)		Hongkong	Soey Shing	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, &c.	Fokien (str.)	Harris	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER.)

September 6th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.914
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.860
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.839
Thermometer—9 A.M.	81
Thermometer—1 P.M.	83
Thermometer—4 P.M.	85
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	77
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—Maximum	85
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	81

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME .... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [12

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

INSURANCES Effected for Life or Short Periods; on Joint Lives; and on the limited payment system.

For Particulars, apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1882. [16

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEUNG ON, Esq., President.
BAN HUP, Esq. | YO ACHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [527

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [14

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [2

FORTUNA ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT; BERLIN.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Mk. 1,500,000.
RESERVE FUNDS..............Mk. 780,000.
ANNUAL INCOME ....18,774 °/o.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1824

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [13

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.
CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.
and ten others.
HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO-SHEN CHEE, Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1102

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements ....at ½ °/o Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein ....at ½ °/o Net per Annum.
On Coals ....at 1 °/o Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ....at 1½ °/o Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements ....at 2 °/o Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ....at 2½ °/o Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [17

INSURANCES.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed Agents for the above Company, are Prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [1635

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [60

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ¾ °/o nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [692

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [958

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOKSANG,"

Captain Hogg, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 7th inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1883. [1667

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIEN,"

Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1883. [1664

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"EUPHRATES,"

Captain Mitchell, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 4th September

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 31st August 1883. [1620

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR,"

Captain Billinge, will be despatched on or about the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [1552

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"MORAY,"

Captain Duncan, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1883. [1554

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain A. B. MacTarish, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1883. [1657

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE).

THE Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR,"

Captain Bragg, will be despatched on or about the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1883. [1652

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND HIOGO.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ZAMBESI,"

will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 15th September, at 12 (NOON) O'CLOCK.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1883.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUMATRA,"

will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at FOUR P.M.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1883. [1669

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.'s LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, AND TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA AND FIJI.)

THE Steamship

"SUEZ,"

Captain Ainslie, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1883. [1661

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIOMED,"

Captain Jackson, will be despatched on or about the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1883. [1494

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CLAYMORE,"

Captain Gulland, will be despatched on or about the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to TURNER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1883. [1672

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENORCHY,"

Captain Gedye, will be despatched as above on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1883. [1649

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Williams, Commander, will be despatched on 20th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [1495

UNION LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CAMBODIA,"

Captain Wildgoose, due on or about 11th instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1883. [1668

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"DECCAN,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1883.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

THE Steamship

"WOOSUNG,"

Captain Hunt, will be despatched on or about the 20th instant.

This vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation, situated amidships, upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [1638

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"OXUS,"

Captain Rapatel, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1883.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANAIS,"

Captain Vaquier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1883.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"SOUTHERN CROSS,"

Bailey, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1883. [1617

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"ROBERT DIXON,"

Young, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1883. [1648

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"PAUL JONES,"

Gerrish, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1883. [1616

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 13th Sept., 1883, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 °/o from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 °/o will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 °/o from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 12th September. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1883.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, AND LONDON; ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ANCONA," Captain J. B. Chapman, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON Direct viâ SUEZ CANAL and usual ports of call, on FRIDAY, the 14th September, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board and Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

CHEAP RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained in this Company's Steamers; for particulars apply at the Office.

N.B.—This steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1883.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE, VIA INLAND SEA.

(Taking Cargo for YOKOHAMA and VLADIVOSTOCK).

THE "KUMAMOTO-MARU," Captain, DRUMMOND, due here on or about the 9th instant, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to ONE P.M., of the day of Sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers will be transhipped for Vladivostock at Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs. Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1883.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship

"EUROPE,"

Valladier, Commander, will sail on or about the 24th September, for MARSEILLES, VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a forwarding Agency at Paris, 9, RUE DE ROUGEMONT, giving special facilities to Shippers.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The line is noted for its cuisine, and Beer and table Wines are included in the passage money.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by the Steamers of this line available for 6 or 12 months, to be reckoned from the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.

Special rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1883. [1603

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

AMOY, Brit. str., C. Herrmann.—Siemssen & Co.
ANNA, Ger. bk., W. Jessen.—Wieler & Co.
ARRATOON APCAR, Brit. str., MacTavish.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
BONITO, Ger. bark, H. Hasse.—Wieler & Co.
CITADEL, Brit. 3-m. schooner, H. Morrison.—Chinese.
CHANDERNAGOR, Ger. bk., G. Sathre.—Chinese.
CRUSADER, British steamer, Rowin.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
C. T. HOOK, Brit. str., W. Jarvis.—Thomas Howard & Co.
DE BAY, Brit. str., Lee.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
GLENELG, Brit. str., Speechly.
HANSA, Ger. bark, Deneken.—Wieler & Co.
MARIE, Ger. bk., G. Thomaschefsky.—Captain.
MONGKUT, Brit. str., Loff.—Yuen Fat Hong.
NAM-VIAN, Fr. str., Garceau.—A. R. Marty.
PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAU, Brit. str., Lightwood.—Hop Hing Hong.
SATURNUS, Ger. bark, Schade.—Siemssen & Co.
SUEZ, Brit. str., G. Ainslie.—Russell & Co.
TWILIGHT, Am. ship, Warland.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
VELOCITY, Brit. str., R. Martin.—Pustau & Co.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese *Daily Press*), PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1877.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Oxus*, with the next French mail, passed Cape St. James at 7:45 a.m. on the 5th, and is due here on the 8th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer *City of Tokio*, with the next American mail, of the 18th ultimo, leaves Yokohama on the 8th, and is due here on the 15th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Antenor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 3rd, and is due here on the 9th instant.

The steamer *Naples* left Sydney on the 16th August, and is due here on or about the 10th September.

The N. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Compta* left Batavia on the 1st, and is due here on or about the 11th inst.

The Union Line steamer *Cambodia* left Singapore on the morning of the 5th, and is due here on the 11th inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Shanghai.—Per *Fooksang*, to-day, the 7th September, at 3.30 P.M.

For Yokohama and Hiogo.—Per *Selembria*, to-day, the 7th Sept., at 5.00 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *De Bay*, to-day, the 7th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Ping-on*, to-morrow, the 8th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Yokohama.—Per *Zambesi*, on Saturday, the 15th Sept., at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO," will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th September, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M., Registry ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "ANCONA" will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th September, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond, *via Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "DJEMNAH," will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th September, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *via Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

Day before Departure.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

Day of Departure.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

No responsibility can be accepted by the Post Office for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries, or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told off to sell stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the standard on all points on which such information may be required.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in.

4 by 3 by 1¼ inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

Boxes of letters are sometimes received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

LOCAL AND INDIAN PARCEL POST.

1.—Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book-Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Pakhoi, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad; 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, *Parcel, containing no letter*, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the Case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office are allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

MONEY LETTERS.

Public attention is called to the following extract from the Hongkong Postal Guide, Paragraph 60:—

"The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes &c. and, where Registration has been neglected, WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters."

EXTRACTS.

TO SARAH.

O versed to melt with dulcet tones
E'en dull disciples of Ricardo,
In whom unite their hostile zones
Racine and Sardou,
Passion's barometer, the glass
Of fatal human shilly-shally,
Who dealest Death his *coup de grâce*,
Circean Sally!
Still haunts me fierce Hernani's saint,
Of Destiny seraphic courier,
And Adrienne's soul-sighing plaint,
"Ne veux pas mourir."
Poor, pouting, petulant Frou-Frou,
And Phèdre's classic frenzy for a
Love horrible, but ne'er, as now,
Pale, proud Fédora,
Who, marble, dumb, and motionless,
Learns from her victim's voice her error,
And drinks from lips that scarce confess
The tale of terror.
Ah! from that bloodless countenance,
That forehead bowed where vengeance lingers,
The frozen, stern, bewildered glance,
The close-locked fingers,
Ebbs forth a love the lover dared
In dust to trample of dishonour,
And, turned to loathing unprepared,
Heaps anguish on her.
A pulse, a flash; she fires, she glows;
Her thunderous hush is wildly broken;
Not more inspired at Delphi rose
To greet the token
Some Pythoness. The marble chill
Breathes, flushes, warmth comes winter after,
A woman grand, a woman still,
Half tears, half laughter.
Hark! hands applauding break the spell;
Our common world seems all uncertain:
"She never acted half so well;
Draw up the curtain."

"SIGMA," in *World.*

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE BOWYER.

Sir George Bowyer belonged to a set of Templars who were at once learned in the law, men of breeding, and delightful companions. It was in their time that the lines ran, "Inner Temple rich, Middle Temple poor, Lincoln's Inn for gentlemen, and Gray's Inn for—" well, a lower class anonyma. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn had not yet pulled up the Middle Temple. Bowyer's set included Sir John Dorney Harding (whose mind eventually broke down under the weight of responsibility imposed on it by the Alabama affair), J. W. Smith (who would, perhaps, have taken rank as the greatest jurist of the present reign if consumption had not carried him off early), and Sir Henry Singer Keating, an Irishman of perfectly-balanced faculties, who was brought up in the French possessions of Great Britain. His father, another Sir Henry, a General, and a Knight of the Bath, had taken the Mauritius from the original European settlers. This group of Templars were all men of honour. They were nearly all reputed heirs to old names, good fortunes, and ancient manor-houses. Some of them were the eldest sons of fathers who had only life-estates in their properties, and had trusted overmuch to a renewal with France of the great war to bring up corn and kine to famine prices in the markets. But as Louis Philippe would not allow his Ministers to break the peace, this expectation was never realised. Sir Robert Peel's change of front in 1846 dashed it utterly. Bowyer was one of the heirs apparent to old names and manor houses, who, though greatly run after by match-making mammas, were secretly harrowed by tales received from home of paternal distress. Paternal applications were urgently made to them to join in mortgages by which loans negotiated at usurious interest might be consolidated at a rate of four or five per cent. Maternal prayers were added to paternal demands for steps to be taken which would keep sisters from going out as governesses, and would enable younger brothers to be launched in businesses or professions. The sixth baronet of the Bowyer family, and father of the one who has just died, was never, on account of his debts, able to live in England. His eldest son formed in early days a resolution to lead the contracted life of a bachelor in chambers, in order to clear off liabilities that did, in the eyes of the law, bind him. I have sometimes thought he changed his religion as a means to the end he set before him, celibacy being held in honour in the Roman Catholic Church. His youth was also spent in Catholic countries; and as on both sides of his house, for three or four generations, he was descended from naval officers, a vein of superstition ran through his intellect, which in all other respects was just and clear.

It is a remarkable fact that in the set to which Bowyer in the early days of his career belonged, the sons of Irish and Welsh squires were those whose expectations were the most destined to fructify. Their fathers in most instances were a providence to them, giving proof of foresight and long headed care for their interests, pushing them with attorneys and in society, and preparing the way for success in future electoral campaigns. Sir George Bowyer, though half Scot, was supposed to belong to the pure English part of the group. He fused most intimately with the Welsh and Irish members of it. When still in the prime of life, he became violently enamoured of a South-Wales lady. She was at once fine-looking and beautiful, of old race, and the wife of a sad scapegrace, who was a man of superlative talents, and the heir to a large unencumbered estate, which he got through by anticipation. The late Baronet was then Mr. Bowyer. In evening walks up and down the Temple Garden, this Cambrian Rose was the subject of his meditations. He took into his confidence a fellow-barrister, to whom he used to rave about the lady in question. Generally he began by quoting some rhapsody addressed by Dante to Beatrice. The quotation was made in Italian, which Sir George spoke with as much fluency as he did English. After he descended from the seventh heaven to which the Florentine bard had transported the fair object of his poetic worship, he would talk of the general tunelessness of life, the round stones that were set in square holes, the heroes and philosophers who were mated with commonplace women or vulgar shrews who did not understand them, and lastly of the Welsh beauty and the worthless husband who utterly neglected her. Her apparent *insouciance* he explained away by her high spirit and pluck. The world was no longer in sympathy with distressed heroines. Women were obliged to look happy, so as not to be regarded with a sort of pity that fringed upon contempt. Nothing in all his life afforded him deeper interest than to watch her gallant fight against an evil destiny. Whether she was aware of the passion she inspired, I never heard. But I should say, at least, she suspected it. Women are very keen in divining actual lovers, however reserved they may be; and probable ones, too. Sir George did not become a Roman Catholic until she had first gone over the bridge, under the escort of the eloquent Père Ravignan. The lady went to live in Florence before she took this step, and became there a social star of first magnitude. While she was in Italy, Sir George corresponded with old Florentine friends about her, but with the most careful discretion. She was not informed of the amicable espionage of which she was the object. I have reason to think that he never while she appeared to him, as beauteous as the Saxon Rowena, but more highly gifted in point of grace and animation, declared to her his admiration. When she came back to England, a widow, the fine figure remained, but the liveliness had degenerated into a thoughtless giggle. Sir George had also got attached to his secluded bachelor's life in the Temple. It was said that he was also affiliated to the Jesuits, and had taken vows of celibacy and poverty.

Sir George had a soul for friendship. His company brought a feeling of repose. Though a little reserved with those whom he did not well know, and very English in the substratum of his character, he was neither shy nor stiff. He could snub with terrible cruelty those distinguished foreigners whom Lord Dudley Stuart and the Gore House set introduced to Almack's balls and other fashionable resorts. Sir George, though a proficient in French and Italian, would not speak a word of either if he met at dinner-parties foreign noblemen in whom he scented adventurers. He had delicate tact in feeling a moral pulse.

Sir George Bowyer had a very agreeable exterior at the time when he used to quote in the Temple Gardens Dante's invocations to Beatrice. His features were good. The rather massive face led one to expect greater intellectual power than he was gifted with. There was in mixed company a tinge of formality in his address. With friends or chums he was most genial. As he was very genuine, and had an innate tendency to do the right thing, there was no reason for concealment beyond that which a desire to avoid boredom imposed. Sir George did not care for the society of men who were not familiar with Italian and French literature and history. He had as great a memory as Sir Barnes Peacock; but it was chiefly stored with the works of Latin jurists, capitulations, and Civil Acts of Western Emperors, potentates, and Communes of Italy, France, and the Low Countries. I saw a letter of his written in 1872, in which he said he thought M. Thiers had fallen into a grave error in not assisting, instead of repressing, the Communal movement in France in 1871. On that occasion he explained the resurrection of Italy by the vitality of the Commune. He later wrote to say that in his opinion a Republic was alone possible in France, and that the Comte de Paris, if he did not look farther than the restitution to his family of the 49,000,000f., showed himself an idiot in going to Frohsdorf. Sir George was a long time in coming round to Catholicism. He crossed over by the Puseyite bridge; for about eighteen months before he did so, a statuette of the Virgin Mary was placed on the table beside his bed.—*Truth.*

A SACRED BULL FEIGNING DEATH.

A correspondent of *Nature* gives the following remarkable example of animal intelligence:—"Some years ago, while living in Western Mysore, I occupied a house surrounded by several acres of fine pasture land. The superior grass in this preserve was a great temptation to the village cattle, and whenever the gates were open trespass was common. My servants did their best to drive off the intruders, but one day they came to me, rather troubled, stating that a Brahminy bull which they had beaten had fallen down dead. It may be remarked that these bulls are sacred and privileged animals, being allowed to roam at large and eat whatever they may fancy in the open shops of the bazaarmen. On hearing that the trespasser was dead, I immediately went to view the body, and there sure enough it was lying exactly as if life were extinct. Being rather vexed about the occurrence, I did not stay to make any minute examination, but at once returned to the house, with the view of reporting the affair to the district authorities. I had only been gone a short time, when a man, with joy in his face, came running to tell me that the bull was on his legs again and quietly grazing! Suffice it to say that the brute had acquired the trick of feigning death, which practically rendered its expulsion impossible, when it found itself in a desirable situation which it did not wish to quit. The ruse was practised frequently, with the object of enjoying my excellent grass, and although for a time amusing, it at length became tiresome, and resolving to get rid of him the sooner, I one day, when he had fallen down, sent to the kitchen for a supply of hot cinders, which we placed on his rump. At first he did not seem to mind this much, but as the application waxed hot, he gradually raised his head, took a steady look at the site of the cinders, and finally getting on his legs, went off at a racing pace, and cleared the fence like a deer. This was the last occasion on which we were favoured with a visit from our friend."

DAILY LIFE OF THE POPE.

The Pope, though unseen, still reigns over subjects more numerous than those of Cæsar were. His is still the old Rome, with its hoary atmosphere of antiquity, its tortuous streets, frowning walls, and dim grandeurs. As to the new Rome, with miles of square blocks of box-like houses, broad windy streets and rare unfinished spaces, no one could associate these with Papal memories. The Pope is now 74, a tall, thin, ivory-complexioned man, with a benignant expression and smiling lips, bearing the stamp of indelible firmness—the expression of a man to bend, but never to break. Leo XIII. is tall; he wears his years well; walks upright, and thus makes the most of his inches. His hair is snow-white, and naturally forms into a crown about his highly-developed brow; his long face is serene, his small eyes dancing with intelligence; add to this a harmonious sonorous voice and a wide knowledge of languages, which he speaks with the correctness of a professor. As Archbishop of Perugia he was greatly loved by laity and clergy, and that he loved Perugia is attested by the number of attendants he brought with him to Rome. There is no effort about him; no straining for effect. He pronounces no eloquent bravadoes, like Pius IX., and commits no blunders. His are the arms of diplomacy, the old Papal weapons, which he wields like a veteran, while he patiently and surely awaits their action. Political and pious, cautious and firm, the Papacy under him again becomes one of the great political institutions of the world. It is impossible to forget that the temporal government of Pope Pius was disastrous, and that, mounting the Papal throne in possession of all its plenitude, he at his death had lost every vestige of power. On the other hand, never was spiritual authority carried to such a pitch, and never did Catholics so obediently gather round their high priest as now. An early riser, the Pope's first hours are spent in private prayer. At seven o'clock he celebrates mass. At eight he breakfasts upon a cup of chocolate, and meanwhile reads despatches. At nine he receives the Secretary of State, Cardinal Jacobini, and then such ecclesiastical prefects and secretaries as are in waiting. At twelve come princes and ambassadors, and at one o'clock follow prayers and a most frugal dinner (his table expenses are calculated at two francs and a half a day). After dinner a little exercise is procured by a visit to the chapels within the Vatican, and thence to the garden, to which he is carried through the long halls of immortal sculpture in a most daintily constructed sedan chair lined with white satin. As the Pope is fond of gardening, it is here he receives such casual visitors as are admitted, discoursing to them often of his shrubs and flowers as a refuge from more important and difficult subjects.

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COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$112.00 to 116.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 79.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.07 to 2.00
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Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.65 to 1.70
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. VV p. pc.	$2.30 to 2.35
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.66
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.63
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.78
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Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
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Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.15 to 4.25
Pepper, White, per picul	$21.70 to 22.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.57
Rattans, Banger, per picul	$4.35 to 4.05
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.50 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.05
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.75 to 6.93
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.25 to 4.30
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$8.90 to 9.06
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.65 to 9.70
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$0.75 to 7.80
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.60 to 7.70
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.3.0 to 6.3.5
Window Glass, per box	$3.65 to 3.70

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Amoy	Aug. 17	C. Herrmann	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Anton	Sept. 2	Schroder	Ger. str	395	Wieler & Co	
Arratoon Apcar	Aug. 30	Mactavish	Brit. str	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Calcutta
Benarty	Sept. 3	Boutillier	Brit. str	1119	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Chinkiang	Sept. 4	S. M. Orr	Brit. str	799	Siemssen & Co	
C. of R. Janeiro	Sept. 1	Seabury	Amr. str	2275	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
C. T. Hook	Sept. 3	W. Jarvis	Brit. str	902	Thomas Howard & Co	
Crusader	Aug. 31	Rowin	Brit. str	647	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
De Bay	Sept. 1	J. J. Lee	Brit. str	1087	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Don Juan	Sept. 5	J. Marquez	Span. str	654	Brandao & Co	Manila
Duburg	Sept. 4	Schultz	Ger. str	921	Bun Hin & Co	
Emuy	June 30	Rementaria	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	
Europa	Aug. 30	Sobado	Brit. str	1003	Sooy Shing	Saigon
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Fokien	Sept. 6	H. Harris	Brit. str	509	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Shanghai
Fooksang	Sept. 3	Hogg	Brit. str	990	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glenelg	Aug. 16	Sneechly	Brit. str	894	Gilman & Co.	
Hainan	Aug. 31	J. Woone	Brit. str	281	Afong	
Hankow	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Honam	—	T. T. Benning	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiukiang	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiangchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	288	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kung-pai	Sept. 4	Buchanan	Chi. str	602	C. M. S. N. Co	
Laertes	Sept. 6	R. F. Scale	Brit. str	1391	Butterfield & Swire	
Loo Yung	June 19	Chun	Ann. str	150	Chinese	
Moray	Aug. 31	Duncan	Brit. str	1427	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta
Nam-vian	Sept. 5	Garceau	Fr. str	435	A. R. Marty	
Ping-on	Sept. 6	McCaslin	Brit. str	575	Russell & Co	Pakhoi
Olympia	Sept. 5	Christiansen	Ger. str	788	Siemssen & Co	
Powan	—		Brit. str	1842	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Ruri Maru	April 21	Rose	Brit. str	89	Order	
Sea Gull	—	Haydon	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Selembria	Sept. 4	Fowler	Brit. str	1992	Russell & Co	Yokohama
Suez	July 20	G. Ainslie	Brit. str	1390	Russell & Co	Melbourne
Sumatra	Sept. 3	Fairtlough	Brit. str	1406	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Taiwan	July 30	H. Vooteen	Ger. str	47	Captain	
Tanais	Sept. 1	Vaquier	Fr. str	1750	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Vorwaerts	Sept. 5	Boysen	Ger. str	611	Wieler & Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yehsin	Sept. 3	Deegan	Chi. str	754	C. M. S. N. Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Anna	Aug. 20	Jessen	Ger. bk	447	Wieler & Co	
Anton Gunther	Aug. 6	Steinbrugge	Ger. bk	441	Melchers & Co	
Bonito	Aug. 28	H. Haase	Ger. bk	527	Wieler & Co	
Chandernagor	June 19	G. Suthge	Ger. bk	683	Chinese	
Chocorua	June 30	J. A. Locke	Amr. sh	1163	Captain	
Else	Aug. 26	Brinckmier	Ger. bk	237	Captain	
Erl Konig	Aug. 20	Nausch	Ger. bk	456	Siemssen & Co	
Formosa	Aug. 8	Quayle	Brit. sch	381	Siemssen & Co	
Fortuna	Aug. 26	Soderstrom	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Goodell	July 18	Hogan	Amr. bk	843	Russell & Co	
Grandee	July 15	Jacobs	Amr. sh	1254	Order	
Greyhound	Aug. 9	Prescott	Brit. bg	231	Gilman & Co	
Hansa	Aug. 21	Deneken	Ger. bk	499	Wieler & Co	
H. Bremer	July 24	Whaites	Ger. sch	343	Captain	
Helena	Aug. 11	Berggren	Swd. sch	199	Turner & Co	
Hong Seng	Aug. 21	Reynolds	Siam. bk	316	Chinese	
H. W. Dudley	Sept. 1	Dudley	Amr. bk	1015	Order	
Jacobine	Aug. 20	Christiansen	Ger. bk	438	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Killeena	Aug. 11	H. Wallace	Brit. bk	795	Meyer & Co	
Louisa	Jan. 2	Schierloch	Ger. sch	245	Captain	
Magic	Aug. 30	White	Brit. sch	214	Order	
Marie	Aug. 20	Ipland	Ger. bk	468	Wieler & Co	
Marie	Aug. 27	Taschefsky	Ger. bk	430	Captain	
Mathilde	Aug. 21	Tonningsen	Ger. bk	455	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Myvanney	Aug. 28	Jas. Vincent	Brit. bkn	162	Turner & Co	
P. S. Rurimann	April 21	Rose	Brit. sch	89	Order	
Robert Dixon	Aug. 23	O. C. Young	Amr. sh	1368	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
S. B. Allen	Aug. 28	Eldredge	Amr. bk	537	Russell & Co	
Siamese Crown	Aug. 21	Jorgensen	Siam. sh	537	Chinese	
Silver Eagle	Aug. 31	Richards	Brit. bk	909	Wieler & Co	
Sonntag	Aug. 9	Walds	Amr. bk	1004	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Southern Cross	Aug. 18	Bailey	Amr. sh	1086	Russell & Co	New York
Spartan	July 26	Vincent	Am. sch	85	W. H. Ray	
Starlight	Aug. 26	Moller	Siam. bk	570	Captain	
St. Ideno	Aug. 29	Durand	Fren. bk	388	Carlowitz & Co	
Three Brothers	Sept. 1	H. Kahloke	Brit. bk	366	Chinese	
Twilight	June 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1263	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Velocity	Aug. 27	R. Mertin	Brit. bk	490	Pustau & Co	
Wrecker	July 16	Holmes	Am. lorch	55	Blackhead & Co	
Zouave	Aug. 3	R. C. Soper	Amr. sh	1203	P. & O. S. N. Co	

MACAO.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Kiang-ping	—	Holmes	Chi. str	360	C. M. S. N. Co	Canton
Fot-sai	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	115	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton

WHAMPOA.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Citadel	Aug. 28	Morrison	Brit. sch	246	Chinese	
Saturnus	Aug. 19	Schade	Ger. bk	608	Siemssen & Co	

CANTON.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Atalanta	Sept. 1	E. G. Pfaff	Ger. str	786	Siemssen & Co	
Hwai-yuen	Sept. 3	Wilson	Chi. str	984	C. M. S. N. Co	
Yottung	—	—	Brit. str	286	Chinese	
Alva	May 11	E. de Souza	Port. bk	632	Chinese	
Carl	May 24	Hansen	Siam. bk	535	Captain	

AMOY.

IN PORT ON 27TH AUGUST, 1883.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Alnatia	Aug. 20	Lapham	Am. sch	387	Boyd & Co	
Amoy	Aug. 15	Thetzen	Ger. sch	314	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Anna Dorothea	Aug. 15	J. Jensen	Ger. bk	343	Pasedag & Co	
Confucius	Aug. 5	C. Simpson	Siam. sch	258	Captain	
Daniel	Aug. 15	Vogt	Ger. bk	416	Pasedag & Co	
Ernst	Aug. 15	Hildebrand	Ger. sch	356	Pasedag & Co	
Franciscus	Aug. 19	Gontard	Ger. bk	365	Russell & Co	
Frohlich	Aug. 15	Moller	Ger. bg	360	Pasedag & Co	
G. H. Wappaus	Aug. 15	Schroffer	Brit. bk	533	Pasedag & Co	
Helene	May 1	—	Ger. bk	250	Boyd & Co	Laid up
Hieronymus	Aug. 19	Ipland	Ger. bk	425	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Lee Yih	Aug. 15	Cathuno	Brit. bk	219	Captain	
M. D'tschman	Aug. 23	Spierling	Ger. sch	164	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Oscar Mooyer	Aug. 15	Johannsen	Ger. bk	360	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Perle	Aug. 15	J. Kruse	Brit. bk	400	Pasedag & Co	
Peter	Aug. 24	Moller	Ger. sch	307	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Wagrien	Aug. 25	Dibbern	Ger. sch	179	H. A. Petersen & Co	

FOOCHOW.

IN PORT ON 30TH AUGUST, 1883.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Mosart	Aug. 25	Storm	Ger. bg	250	Chinese	

SHANGHAI.

IN PORT ON 30TH AUGUST, 1883.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Argos	Aug. 4	Mitchell	Brit. bg	289	Nils Moller	
Brunette	Aug. 10	Thurnbull	Brit. bk	374	Morris & Co	
Chibaya Maru	Aug. 8	Yamomoto	Jap. bk	441	M. B. Kwaishia	
Chingtah	Aug. 10	Taylor	Chi. bk	472	C. M. S. N. Co	
C'ron Wattana	Aug. 10	Ulrich	Siam. bk	565	Butterfield & Swire	Nagasaki
Diamond	Aug. 9	Inckey	Brit. bk	391	Morris & Co	Nagasaki
Dorothy	Aug. 14	Croad	Brit. bk	310	Drysdale, Ringer & Co	
Earl of Elgin	Aug. 28	Morrison	Brit. bk	979	S. C. Farnham & Co	
Engles	Aug. 29	Gammer	Siam. bk	—	Master	
Gesine Brons	Aug. 11	Trenbuck	Ger. bk	401	Siemssen & Co	Newchwang
Helena	Aug. 21	Hansen	Brit. bk	565	Nils Moller	
K'masaka Maru	Aug. 27	Ellas	Jap. bk	416	M. B. Kwaisha	
Kolga	Oct. 25	Lome Baug	Ger. bk	510	Russell & Co	
Leander	Aug. 2	Hamilton	Brit. sh	848	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Lucky	Aug. 22	Sequeira	Siam. bk	424	Master	
Mary L. Stone	Aug. 27	Josselyn	Amr. sh	1420	C. & J. Trading Co	
Obed Baxter	June 25	Baxter	Amr. bk	877	Turnbull, Howie & Co	
Siam	Aug. 10	Thomsen	Siam. bk	294	Butterfield & Swire	

NAGASAKI.

IN PORT ON 18TH AUGUST, 1883.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Evangeline	Aug. 9	Bell	Brit. sch	—	Holme, Ringer & Co	
H. W. Dudley	Aug. 12	Dudley	Amr. bk	—	Master	
John Potts	Aug. 14	Cargill	Brit. bk	373	Master	
Louise	June 24	Lawrence	Am. sch	289	Holme, Ringer & Co	
Stout	Aug. 9	Hennester	Nor. bk	581	Holme, Ringer & Co	Yokohama
Wild Wood	July 20	Sawyer	Amr. bk	1006	C. & J. Trading Co	Hongkong

YOKOHAMA.

IN PORT ON 25TH AUGUST, 1883.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Alma	Nov. 18	Tibbey	Am. sch	52	J. D. Carroll & Co	
Antelope	Aug. 17	Peabody	Amr. sh	1250	C. & J. Trading Co	
Black Diamond	Oct. 2	Boyd	Ger. bk	670	P. Bohm	
E. v. Beaulieu	Nov. 20	Oetting	Ger. bk	336	Grosser & Co	
F. Abbey	Aug. 2	Marcy	Amr. bk	1048	R. Isaacs	
J. V. Troop	Aug. 12	Farnsworth	Brit. sh	1291	Cornes & Co	
Galveston	Aug. 14	Stunkel	Ger. bk	619	M. B. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Guam	Aug. 23	Mirus	Brit. sch	294	Master	
Hindoo	July 26	Mathiessen	Ger. bk	541	M. B. S. S. Co	
J. E. Graham	Aug. 11	Cochran	Brit. bk	1304	Messageries Maritimes	
Louise	Aug. 11	Lemoine	Fren. bk	390	P. M. S. S. Co	
M. Weakleman	Aug. 10	Albers	Amr. bk	505	M. Hermann & Co	
Minerva	Aug. 11	Dahme	Ger. bk	319	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Normandy	Aug. 15	E. F. Tukey	Amr. sh	1156	Master	
Pearl	May 28	Howes	Amr. bk	536	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
St. David	July 5	Frost	Amr. sh	1535	J. D. Carroll & Co	S. Francisco

MANILA.

IN PORT ON 26TH JULY, 1883.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Alex. Duthie	June 9		Brit. sh	1159	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
A. & W. C.	July 18		Dut. sh	1436	Ker & Co	Boston
Batavia	July 2		Amr. bk	661	Finlay, Richard & Co	New York
Continental	June 29		Amr. sh	1712	W. F. Stevenson & Co	
Elise	July 13		Ger. sh	1343	Macleod & Co	
Filadelfia	July 1		Aust. bk	830	Macleod & Co	New York
F. Skalfield	July 12		Amr. bk	1063	Smith, Bell & Co	
H. G. Johnson	July 22		Amr. bk	1080	Ker & Co	London
H. P'tzenberg	July 3		Ger. bk	553	Martin, Dyce & Co	
Ida	July 20		Brit. bk	656	Holliday, Wise & Co.	New York
J. E. Ridgway	July 13		Amr. sh	1803	W. F. Stevenson & Co	Liverpool
John Nicholson	July 13		Brit. bk	685	W. F. Stevenson & Co	Channel
M. Magdalena	June 13		Ger. bk	583	Ker & Co	New York
Importer	June 29		Amr. sh	1270	Smith, Bell & Co	Channel
M. Brockelman	July 7		Ger. bk	512	Baer, Senior & Co	New York
Motley	July 10		Am. sch	591	Smith, Bell & Co	
Pepita	July 12		Span. bk	512	J. Reyes & Co	

CEBU.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Morning Star	July 10		Brit. sch	280	—	Australia
Sacramento	June 12		Amr. sh	1418	Macleod & Co	United States
Xenia	July 21		Amr. bk	1174	Smith, Bell & Co	New York

ILOILO.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Amy Turner	June 13		Amr. bk	991	Austen & Co	New York
Ben. F. Hunt	June 20		Amr. bk	1191	Austen & Co	New York
Cambay	June 4		Brit. sh	1000	Ker & Co	Liverpool
C'brian Queen	May 25		Brit. sh	1300	Austen & Co	S. Francisco
Centennial	July 18		Amr. sh	1286	Luchsinger & Co	New York
Earl Granville	June 1		Brit. sh	1193	Ker & Co	Boston
F. N. Thayer	July 4		Amr. sh	1618	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Francis B. Fay	July 8		Amr. bk	889	Ker & Co	N.Y. or B'ton
Henrietta	July 4		Amr. sh	1267	Martin, Dyce & Co	N.Y. or B'ton
Pilgrim	June 25		Amr. bk	957	Smith, Bell & Co	Boston
Ringleader	June 25		Amr. bk	1193	Martin, Dyce & Co	United States

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Albatross	screw sloop	4	840	Com. Hicks	Chefoo
Audacious	double-screw iron frigate	14	4330	Captain R. E. Tracey	Chefoo
Champion	corvette	14	2340	Capt. R. G. S. Pasley	Singapore
Cleopatra	corvette	14	2610	Capt. H. N. Hippisley	Chefoo
Cockchafer	gunboat	4	470	Commander H. W. Hill	Hongkong
Curacoa	corvette	14	2540	Captain Anstruther	Chefoo
Daring	composite sloop	4	920	Com. E. J. J. Elliott	Chefoo
Esk	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
Espoir	gunboat	4	455	Commander Gamble	Hongkong
Flying Fish	sloop	4	840	Lieut.-Com. Hoskyn	Korea
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	490	Com. John Hope	Singapore
Foxhound	gunboat	4	470	Lieut.-Com. McQuhae	Shanghai
Kestrel	double-screw gun-vessel	4	830	Commander E. Hotham	Shanghai
Linnet	gunboat	5	1050	Com. C. R. Harris	Chefoo
Magpie	surveying vessel	3	600	Com. Hon. F. Vereker	North Borneo
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	470	In reserve	Hongkong
Pegasus	sloop	6	970	Com. Bickford	Chefoo
Sapphire	corvette	12	2360	Capt. J. R. T. Fullerton	Shanghai
Swift	double-screw gun-vessel	5	1010	Commander Collins	Hongkong
Tweed	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	20	—	Commodore Cuming	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle despatch-vessel	2	1230	Lieut.-Com. C. Lindsay	Chefoo
Wivern	turret-ship	4	1450	In reserve	Hongkong
Zephyr	gunboat	4	530	Lt.-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Abreck	Russian gunboat	7	300	Captain Schaus	Chefoo
Adonis	French gunboat	5	250	Commander Caillard	Saigon
Alert	American corvette	4	150	Commander L. Kempff	Kobe
Africa	Russian corvette	8	—	Captain Alexieff	—
Aragon	Spanish frigate	—	—	Captain J. R. Hiquero	Manila
Chor	French gunboat	—	—	Commander Lafon	Hongkong
D. of Edinburgh	Russian ironclad	18	800	Captain Giers	Shanghai
Ermak	Russian transport	—	80	Captain Koltchau	Vladivostock
Essex	American gun-vessel	6	1200	Capt. McCormack	Yokohama
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Stark	Vladivostock
Iltis	German gunboat	8	100	Commander Klausa	Shanghai
Kersaint	French corvette	—	375	Commander Beaumont	Shanghai
La Victorieuse	French frigate	14	750	Captain D. de la Batie	Cruising
Leipzig	German corvette	16	4800	Captain Herbig	Shanghai
Lutin	French gunboat	4	100	Captain Rouvier	Hongkong
M'ques del Duero	Spanish gunboat	—	—	Capt. Domingo Cararaca	Manila
Monocacy	American gunboat	6	700	Commander C. S. Cotton	Hiogo
Morge	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Tatarinoff	Shanghai
Nerpa	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Valrondt	Vladivostock
Palos	American gunboat	6	200	Lieut.-Commander Green	Hongkong
Plastoun	Russian corvette	8	—	Captain Poliansky	Saigon
Richmond	American frigate	14	800	Captain Skerrett	Yokohama
Skobeleff	Russian corvette	—	—	—	Japan
Sobol	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Vladivostock
St. Petersburg	Russian transport	6	—	Captain Sidenener	Vladivostock
Stosch	German corvette	19	700	Captain von Buchholtz	Shanghai
Tamega	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	Capt. da Costa Cabral	Macao
Tongous	Russian gunboat	—	—	Commander Heck	Vladivostock
Triomphante	French corvette	14	—	Captain Baux	Hongkong
Velasco	Spanish cruiser	—	—	Capt. T. M. Warleta	Manila
Vestnik	Russian cruiser	—	—	Captain Avelan	Vladivostock
Villars	French cruiser	15	600	Captain Dewatre	Hongkong
Volta	French corvette	—	—	Captain Fournier	Foochow
Wolf	German gunboat	4	340	Commander von Raven	Shanghai

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75		Hongkong
Cheo-hing	Revenue cruiser	2	90	20	—	
Chien-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	180	17	—	Hongkong
Chien-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	J. Stewart	Hongkong
Ching-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	F. Bessard	Hongkong
Chop-sai	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hai-chong-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hai-king-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hoi-tung-hung	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Leung Yiu Ting	Canton
Peng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	562	125	Chow Shoi	Hongkong
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	Lie-ping-tie	Canton
San Hang	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Yang Yung Lin	Hongkong
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts

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